PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,336—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4056	L. Wibmer	25th June.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
M.L. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
P.M.L. ARABIA	3000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

CARGO Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3820	1st Aug, 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month,

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,109	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1061	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	23rd June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 17, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,223	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 25th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. SINGAPORE	M. Saporito		21st June 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 19th June, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 26, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	26	24	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

PHŒNIX

CHEROOTS AND INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BRAND.)

Manufactured expressly for TREACHER and Co., Ld., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dingigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

		Cash. Per box of 100. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S	NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw	1 12	2 0
Do.	DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	1 12	2 0
Do.	THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	1 14	2 2
Do.	HAVANNAH, Cigar shape	2 0	2 4
		Per box of 50.	
Do.	SPECIAL, Torpedo shape	1 12	2 0
Do.	SUMATRA, Barrels	1 12	2 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS."

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PROMPT RELIEF in the most obstinate cases of COUGH, ASTHMA, CHEST TIGHTNESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING AND CHEST TROUBLES GENERALLY, is nearly always found by those who use

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

even when other remedies fail. IT IS GUARANTEED to contain no injurious drug and (unlike the numerous Cough remedies of poisonous character) may be taken free by adults and children alike with most perfect confidence.

QUICKLY ALLAYS THE COUGH, EXPELS THE PHLEGM AND RELIEVES THE HOARSENESS AND SORENESS OF THE THROAT,

Thus inducing calm and refreshing repose.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOURISHMENT

In its MOST CONCENTRATED FORM yet the EASIEST of DIGESTION.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION the MOST VALUABLE ARTICLE OF DIET for invalids and persons of delicate and weakly health is

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN. INVARIABLY FRESH.

Prepared by PROF. LIEBIG'S PROCESS from the flesh and bones of selected chickens, it surpasses in STRENGTH, EXCELLENCE and CONDITION ANY OTHER PREPARATION and is far in advance of the

IMPORTED TINNED AND BOTTLED ARTICLES.

Re. 1-12 per Jar.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WATSON'S

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE.

MONSOON RATES

From June 1st to September 30th.

Please apply to MANAGER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CLARETS ! CLARETS !

EXCLLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CATES' St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "fullbodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Cash. per hghd. Rs. a.	Credit. per hghd. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	272 0	303 0
St. JULIEN MEDOC	272 0	303 0
PETIT MEDOC	310 0	345 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	395 0	439 0

This Company's Clarets, which are imported direct from Bordeaux, are known throughout India and the East for their excellent quality, and may be relied on as Sound and Genuine WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

A STRENGTH-GIVING TONIC WITH REMARKABLY STIMULATING PROPERTIES.

A REAL PICK-ME-UP.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

is most highly recommanded in cases of NERVOUS WASTE, DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS BRAIN-FAG, ETC., ETC.

It is one of THE MOST POWERFUL TONICS KNOWN, and has been highly approved throughout India.

Rs. 3, per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS:

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA:

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHCOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY INSURANCE GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BIRDS OF INDIA.
THE FISHES OF INDIA.
THE MAMMALIA OF INDIA.
REPTILES, MOTHS, WASPS, BEES, &c.

THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. BLANFORD, Medium 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts.

	Rs.	a.
HYMENOPTERA, Wasps and Bees. By Lieut.-Col. C. T. Bingham, with 4 Coloured Plates ...	15	0
MAMMALLA. W. T. Blanford, F. R. S.	15	0
FISHES. By F. Day, C. I. E., LL.D., 2 Vols.	30	0
BIRDS. By Eugene W. Oates, F. Z. S. and W. T. Blanford. F. R. S., 4 Vols.....	52	8
REPTILIA and BATRACHIA By G. A. Boulenger.....	15	0
MOTHS. By Sir G. F. Hampson, Bart., 4 Vols .	70	0
Fishes of India (The) : Being a Natural History of the Fishes known to inhabit the Seas and Fresh Waters of India, Burmah, and Ceylon. By F. Day, 2 Vols. Folio	60	0
Game Birds of India, Burmah, and Ceylon (The). By Hume and Marshall, 3 Vols., Illustrated. Royal 8vo.....	50	0
Handbook to the Birds of the Bombay Presidency. By Lieut. H. E. Barnes, Royal 8vo.	8	8
Mammals of India (The). A Natural History of all the Animals known to inhabit Continental India. By T. C. Jerdon, Royal 8vo.	8	8
Avifauna of British India (The), and its Dependencies : A systematic account with Descriptions of all the known species of Birds inhabiting British India, observations on their Habits, Nidification, &c. Tables of their Geographical Distribution in Persia, Beluchistan, Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and the Peninsula of India generally, with woodcuts, lithographs, and coloured Illustrations. By J. A. Murray, 2 Vols. Royal 8vo	35	0
Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds (The). By A. O. Hume. Second Edition, Edited by E. W. Oates, with Portraits, 3 Vols. Royal 8vo.....	55	0
Manual of the Game Birds of India. Part I. Land Birds. By E. W. Oates, 12mo	5	0
"Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India";" Their Haunts and Habits from personal observation, with an account of the modes of capturing and taming Elephants. By G. P. H. Sanderson. With Illustrations...	8	0

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be Entertained.

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
DOVE BRAND PILSENER BEER.

Quarts, Rs. 5-0 per doz. : Pints, Rs. 4-0 per doz.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE.

A FEW SIRDAR'S CARBOLIC ACID Inventions Syndicate's First Mortgage Debentures issued June 1897, 91 per cent. per annum Interest payable Half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. Repayable 30th June, 1900. Apply to "No. 90," care of this paper.

THOS. COOK & SON,
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VYAS JAGJIVAN HURJIVAN has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Government Toca Hilly Land or Ground called Colobachinbhat land situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sion on the West of the Sion Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four thousand six hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 25 and 30, Collector's New No. E and Old Survey No. 15,551 and New Survey No. 1-731 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and South by the Sion Road on the North partly by the land of Antone Francis and partly by that of Kanoo Baloo and on the West partly by the land of Sookar Bhoer partly by that of Antone Francis and partly by the land of Pascol Silva.

Any person having any right title and interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of mortgage gift sale lease lien inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 67, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived.—Dated 18th June 1898.

MADHAVJI VIRJI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJEE MAHOMED SADUCK DEHDUSLY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

FATMA SULTAN, Widow of the said deceased, Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of May in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 27th day of May, 1898.

Mr. MIRZA H. KHAN,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20,

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD,

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARKES AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving, inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARKES and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SILK UMBRELLAS, Ladies' and Gents. Natural Sticks from Rs. 10-8—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift always available.

WANTED A CHIEF MATE for a Steamer proceeding to Aden. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROS., 23, Medows Street.

TWO MILCH BUFFALOS for SALE, giving 12 and 6 Seers Milk respectively. Apply to Mrs. BRANSON, Harkness Road.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices "PRIMUS" STOVES Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. A large assortment in stock with grate complete from Rs. 7 to Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., Duftar Ashkara Press Buildings, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 32, Apollo Street.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1733—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

CABINET ORGANINA, second-hand, with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned Organs and each Music Roll is 10 to 25 feet long.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Ivory specially selected, seasoned in India, and converted into superior ILLIARD BALLS by experts in our own Factory. If ought during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, and give greater satisfaction. Price list free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

RECEIVED ORNAMENTAL, MUSICAL DISHES, Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. Musical Toilet Sets, Rs. 15 to Rs. 100, suitable for Presents—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English on Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS for the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE Co., and are now prepared to effect Insurances on European and Native Lives at MODERATE RATES. For further particulars please apply to—

GADDUM & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
9th, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th June, 1898.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the late Lieutenant A. L. BEAUMONT, Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bagdad on May 20th, 1898 should be submitted to the undersigned within two months of THIS DATE, after which no claims will be admitted.

S. GOODRIDGE, Capt., R. N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th June, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

VICTORIA ARCADE COLOMBO.

Opposite Grand Oriental Hotel and Passenger Jetty.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS TO LET in the above Building, which is situated in the most commanding position, in Colombo. For Terms, &c., apply to—

WHITTALL & Co., Colombo,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1898, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1897.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. I. Oonwalla as Auditor in place of Mr. Framjee Temooljee resigned, and to appoint Auditors for the year 1898 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 29th June, 1898, both days inclusive.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1898, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1897.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm an appointment of Mr. Hormusji Bazonji Dantra made as a Director on the board.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hurjeevun Soondurjee as Auditor in place of Mr. Framji Temooji resigned, and to appoint Auditors for the year 1898 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Bard of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰,
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay 11th June, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 29th June, 1898, both days inclusive.

WANTED.

DRAUGHTSMAN OR DRAWING MASTER.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAWING MASTER for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, must be a capable Draughtsman, thoroughly acquainted with machine details, strength of metals and materials, and capable of designing and making working drawings. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, stating particulars and salary expected.
Preference will be given to applications from ex-students of this Institute.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 18th of August 1898.
Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.
Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and or le Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers hargad extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrach e—O. M. BARNES, Asr. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.
THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,060,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent
Hornby Road,

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
RANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOIHOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances not under Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing, Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary facilities for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes in case where travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks, cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through this Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchange on Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,227 1-2 1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	40,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartar Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£128	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	450 45
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00		
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unit ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,680
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	900
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		25 670
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	495
Gocria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	460
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		50 410
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510
Framjee Petit, Industrial	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	570
Hingulgunj Mills	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	550
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500		40 670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500		25 650
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000		50 600
Imperial Cotton Indian Manfg., Ado - China	700	1,000	1,000		40 980
Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	605
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	200
Jayaji Baliog.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	630
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,330xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Matura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2	390
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs.2	295
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	770xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.	1075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	2300
Soondercas	760	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	775
Southern India Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	135
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5c	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.2½	605
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	68
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	200	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	655
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Anant (Nagpachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Gawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	.....	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	.....	350	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Export	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	.....	300	500	500 dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munmar M	300	250	a	15	205
New Bezar	1,00	500	500	dvd Rs15	577½
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales, Sapapathy (Bellary)	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	.....	...	000	10 dvd Rs65	1125

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Adham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	68
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50		50	1,185
Ceocan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empiroof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		5 1-28
Treasner & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		1
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-5
China Leaf	,,	24-3
Perin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do. new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar Silver 17	,,	72-6
Do. 17½	,,	72-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-32a. Low water, 5-18m,, 6-22a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Government Telegraph Recreation Club, quadrille party, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dumra and Carthage entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Dwarka left it on Friday and the steamer Oriental on Saturday.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening to commence 5-30, wet or fine,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Bormida will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-day.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—At the annual general meeting of the members of the Society, Messrs. E. R. Smetham, Janardan Gopal and Dr. G. B. Prabhaker were re-elected directors for the ensuing year, Messrs. Wamon Bhicajee Sokhale and E. J. Godinho being re-elected auditors.

BURGLARY AT MEMONWADA ROAD.—Mathuradas Haridas, a Hindu, residing at Memonwada Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Friday last, his room was broken into, the lock on the door having been forced open, and gold ornaments and wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,009 stolen from a box, which was also forced open. There were other ornaments to the value of Rs. 306 in the same box, but they were left untouched.

DROWNED IN THE MAZAGON BUNDER.—On Friday morning a Mahomedan day labourer, named Adum Esoob, aged fifty years, was walkigg along the edge of the Mazagon Bunder, when he was seized with a fit and fell into the water and was drowned. His body was recovered in the evening by the police. The police inquiry showed that deceased had been subject to fits for the last fifteen years. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning on view of the body of the deceased at the Bunder, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following Programme of Music will be played by the Band of the 25th Bo. Rifles at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, under the direction of Herr. C. Frediilis, at 5-45 o'clock this evening :—

March	The Soldiers of the Queen ... Morelle
Medley Overture	Carnivalia ... Williams
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy ... Rampazzetti
Valse	Ma Charmante ... Waldteufell
Ballad	Phillis is my only Joy ... Hobbs
Galop	Round Oak ... Heuvel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FALSE COMPLAINT.—Rustom Asgar, a Pathan, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Naraiwady, reported to the police at 10 o'clock on Friday morning that about an hour previous, he was seized by three men, (whose names he mentioned) who took him into a room, assaulted him and stole from his person a cotton bag containing Rs. 100 in cash. The police proceeded to the spot and on an inquiry ascertained that complainant was on intimate terms with the wife of the first accused and consequently the latter with other two accused made it up, to give him a thrashing and in retaliation complainant brought a false charge of theft against the three accused.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Suleman Jamal, a hawker, was charged by Inspector Ellis with causing hurt to his wife, named Mariambi. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant asked the accused to give her some money for houseld expenses, and on his refusing to do so a quarrel took place. The accused hit her with a stick on the head and body, causing severe injury. The Magistrate remarked that the accused had committed a brutal assault, which had fortunately not ended in more serious consequence. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED DAY-LIGHT THEFT.—Ramchunder Hurgovind, a Bania, residing in Kolsa Moholla, has reported to the police, the theft of gold and silver ornaments and a quantity of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 120, from a tin box in his bedroom. From the police enquiries it appears that complainant and his wife occupy two rooms, one of which is a bed-room. On Thursday afternoon the wife had occasion to go into the bedroon to get some fire-wood and on leaving it, forgot to re-lock the door of the room. Some-time after complainant was informed by his servants that the door of the bedroom was open and that clothing and other articles were strewn about the floor. Complainant examined the room and found the property mentioned stolen from a tin-box. The enquiries pointed to the probabilities of the theft having been committed by one of the tenants of the house.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.—The censorship of the press is also established from the beginning of the last month here. A Committee, consisting of the City Magistrate, the Huzur Deputy Collector and the Public prosecutor of Ahmedabad, is appointed to examine the articles published in the newspapers of the Ahmedabad district. All the papers are subscribed at the expense of the Government. The Committee met to hold its deliberations two weeks ago in the office of the City Magistrate as regards an article that appeared in the Ahmedabad "Times". The proceedings were kept secret. Nothing transpired beyond the intimation to the writer that he would get any information regarding certain Government matters from the District Magistrate if he desired to have, before their publication in his papers.—Mr. Bomanji Edesir Dalal, the Abkari contractor of this district, has got a renewal of his contract for the next three years under the old conditions. Mr. Bomanji has to pay the Government Rs. 1,70,000 per year for the liquor farm of Ahmedabad.—A meeting of the directors of the Ahmedabad Ice-Manufacturing-Company was held in the office of the company at Raikhad, on Sunday last, when Mr. Pestonji Nasarwanji Ginvala, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. A half-yearly dividend of Rs. 15 was declared per share of Rs. 250 each. The ice factory has a machine large enough to turn out 10 tons of ice every day, but owing to some defect in the setting-up of the machinery, it manufactures not more than five tons at a time. For this reason it also gets out of order every month to the great vexation of the consumers of this commodity, particularly in the hot season. The company supplies a large quantity of ice to the several States of Kattywar, its demand being very great. If an ice manufacturing company were started in the State of Palanpore, no doubt it will secure a large number of customers both at Kattywar and in the Central Provinces. The ice sold by the Ahmedabad Company is 2 1-2p ice per pound, and yet the company and the people had to depend upon Bombay for a large supply. From this year the company has given a monopoly of the supply of ice to Pestonji Nasarwanji Ginvala for a period of 3 years at Rs. 7,000 per year. Mr. Pestonji is a very enterprising merchant of Broach, who, besides being the proprietor of some ginning factories holds the Abkari farm of the State of Dharampore and the Kadi district of H.H. the Gackwar at present. He also conducted the Abkari farm of Ahmedabad for several years.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	18	5	45 p.m.	5	25
Teheran	19	11	29 a.m.	...	13
Suez	19	1	5 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th June, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	...	3
,, Karachi	...	11	..	2
,, Madras	...	14	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,94,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks	19,93,36	59,24,349	94,767	80,12,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,966	71,31,293

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,93,801
Ditto to date ..... ,, 3,31,129

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL BROWNRIGG, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut district, is likely to be transferred shortly to the Punjab Command head-quarters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SINCLAIR, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Peacocke on leave.

IT is understood that measures are likely to be taken to ensure the training of British Infantry in hill warfare. The best method would be to have small camps of exercise in the autumn months in selected hill stations before the regiments march down to the plains. Murree, Simla, Mussoorie and Chakrata have all in their immediate neighbourhood excellent ground for such training.

THE question of the future control and management of the Khyber has been fully considered by Government during the past few days. It is understood that a despatch will shortly leave India which will contain the recommendations of Government on the question. The matter is still confidential, and will remain so until the Secretary of State decides on the proposals, which are being put before him.

THERE was a fresh case of plague in the village of Rampur Bilron in the Hoshiarpur district on the 11th instant. In this village the disease has been of a particularly obstinate type. The date of the first case was the 7th February. It subsided in the usual course, but on the 15th of April there was a recrudescence, after freedom from the disease for 17 days.

THERE was a fresh case of plague at Pharala in the Jullundur district on the 9th instant. Elsewhere in the infected area there were no fresh cases. Two more villages, Chak Bilja and Mahmudpur, have been "declared free." In the Jullundur district there are now 29 villages under plague operations, and in the Hoshiarpur district 7 only.

As a result of the prevailing scarcity the total number of admissions of convicts and under-trials into the sub and district jails in the Nellore District during the eleven months from April last was 1,381, which is in excess of the average for the three preceding years by 331, or 32 per cent. The admission during the month of February decreased, being only 84 per cent., in excess of the three years' average, as against 142 per cent. in the previous month.

THE Collector of Kurnool recently forwarded a report on the methods adopted for killing rats in certain frontier villages, and in its Order on the subject Government remarks that the result of the Collector's endeavours to destroy rats on his frontier is satisfactory, but since the experiment was ordered, plague has been diminishing in His Highness the Nizam's dominions and there is not now much risk of getting infection through rats from that quarter. The Government is therefore of opinion that the experiment may be discontinued in the frontier villages of the Kurnool District. There is, however, greater danger of infected rats being brought with goods imported by railway or sea, and all Collectors are requested to report what effect has been given to the instructions issued in February, 1897, at the ports and railway stations situated in their districts.

THE Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris, reported that the issues of packets of quinine powders to revenue officials are so small, in comparison with those made to postmasters, that the difference in the number of powders contained in the packets sent to the former does not cause any great inconvenience to his office. At the same time, he was of opinion that it would be better if all packets of quinine powders were made up in the same form, and contained the same number, viz., 102. Under the existing system, the quinine intended for sale by revenue officials is made up in open wrappers, each containing five grains of quinine, while the quinine sold by postmasters is packed in closed covers. Mr. Standen saw no good reason why there should be this difference in the mode of packing. If it be decided that the Collector's packets shall contain 102 powders, he thought the commission on the sale of each packet should be the same as that earned by postmasters, viz., 1 1/2 annas.

THE gross income of the dispensaries of Assam for the year 1897 amounted to Rs. 2,39,294 compared with Rs. 2,10,670 for the previous year, and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,37,172 against Rs. 2,08,183, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 2,122 at the close of the year. The subscriptions from natives and Europeans decreased during the year, which is ascribed to the effects of the earthquake. The increase in the number of patients treated is not so large as the Chief Commissioner anticipated, bearing in mind the mortality and unhealthiness of the year. Malarial fevers are on the increase, the total number treated for this being 203,816 as compared with 141,582 in 1896, malarial fever being specially prevalent in the Surma Valley. Kala-azar cases also showed an increase, these being 8,459 for 1897 as against 5,516 in 1896 and 8,814 in 1895. The large hospitals at Shillong, Cherrapunji, Sylhet, and Gauhati were completely destroyed by the earthquake of June last, and the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the rebuilding of that at Shillong at a cost of Rs. 12,000 ; he has also sanctioned grants from provincial revenues of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively, towards rebuilding the dispensaries at Gauhati and Sylhet.

THE Council of the United Service Institution of India, have now under consideration the important question of rendering first aid to the wounded. In this connection Major A. C. Yate remarks that ever since the Maizar affair he has been of opinion that the provisions for rendering first aid to the wounded in native corps are not as good as they might be. The portion of the regiment on which this duty falls is the Band, and the bandsmen are annually put through a course of stretcher drill. It is, therefore, a recognised thing that in action the wounded will be looked after and removed from under fire by the bandsmen ; but as Major Yate declares, it is of little use carrying off a man on a stretcher if he is to bleed to death en route. To remedy this defect he suggests that all bandsmen should be instructed in stopping bleeding, bandaging, and applying temporary splints to fractured bones. The instruction could be carried out regimentally by the medical officers and their hospital assistants, and would thus involve no extra expense, while the instruction afforded would enable bandsmen to render valuable service in saving life, limb and health in time of war. The experiment, we believe, has been tried and has worked exceptionally well in the 2nd Baluch Regiment, and there seems to be no good reason why the practice should not be extended to every native regiment in India.

OFFICERS and men alike who came under fire in the Tirah campaign will, writes a contemporary be much interested in the experiments about to be carried out with the rifles surrendered by the Afridis. As we recently stated, nearly all these breech-loaders are arms that have been made up from pieces sold years ago from the arsenals as old iron. The barrels consist of three or more parts, very neatly soldered together ; but no attention has been paid to accurate joining of the rifling, and the bullet in its passage to the muzzle must get several "twists." Some of the breech blocks are badly fitted ; but the locks are mostly in working order, so that the owner of the rifle could at least rely upon to fire he would hesitate to use it, fearing that it would burst ; but the Afridi seems to have no misgivings as to what may happen. The two points that have to be settled are whether these Martinis are accurate up to several hundred yards, and how many rounds can be fired from them before the barrels give way. The Ordnance officers at Dum-Dum can ascertain this by practical experiments. One thing seems certain : the Martinis made up by clever mistris in the Kohat Pass and at other places beyond the frontier have a market value of about Rs. 100, or even more, and tribesmen would not purchase them if they were as worthless as they appear to be. A perfect Martini has a price ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, according to the neighbourhood in which it is sold. The Afridis have kept all their good rifles, and the attempt to disarm them has been successful only in a very small degree. This was to be expected, but it is something gained to have secured 800 breech-loaders, even though they are of a pattern that could be effective only at short ranges.

THE Madras Government, in reviewing recently the progress report of the Forest Department for the year ending 30th June, 1897, concludes its remarks :—"The continuance of Settlement work has impeded the development of the forests to some extent by diverting to that work the time and attention of a large portion of the forest staff and delaying the preparation of proper working plans. Nevertheless, the Government considers that much has been done towards the improvement of forest growth. The amounts of timber, fuel and grass removed—a great portion, especially in the affected districts, on the free grants,—prove that the Department has satisfactorily met the wants of the people."

WE have heard a good deal about the threatened water-famine in Simla this summer, but happily nothing worse has happened than the curtailment of the supply from the hydrants. The heavy rain of the last few days has removed all cause for anxiety, and the works now in progress will ensure a larger supply of water next year, as an additional reservoir is being built. Sanction, moreover, has just been given for a new gravitation main on the old catchment area below the existing line of pipes. This will be aligned to the pumping station, and a good deal of water, which now runs to waste, will be intercepted and utilised. All the same these are only makeshifts and looking a few years ahead residents cannot fail to see that a really big scheme of water-supply must be undertaken sooner or later. It would be well if the Punjab Government hardened its heart and decided to take up the Sutlej project, with its turbine arrangements and electric power. Then Simla would be made absolutely safe, and its expansion could be regarded with equanimity.

THE following are among recently proved wills.—Mr. George Benton, £112,652 ; Mr. Philip Hermogenes Calderon, R.A., £6,013 ; the Rev. Lawford William Torriano Dale, £7,399 ; Foruth Marquis of Exeter, £18,305 ; the Rev. H. Golding-Palmer, £159, 807 ; Mr. Charles Isaac Hensley, £52,832 ; Mr. Charles Hoare, £102,273 ; Mr. Edward Mackeson, £138,914 ; M. Ernest Nicolini, £40,969 ; Tenth Duke of St. Albans, £9,753 ; Major Thomas Jenner Spitty, D.L., J.P., £11,061 ; Mr. Charles Stewart, £78,818.

THE "Financial News" writes :—Those who are trying to stop a gold standard from being forced upon the people by the Indian Government, which is apparently heedless of the effect it would have upon industrial India and upon the credit of the Government, will feel encouraged by the results, just received, of the first six months working of the International Cotton Manufacturing Company of Shanghai, where silver is the standard. The profits earned represent a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and this in spite of the fact that the early days of a new cotton mill never give the best results. On the other hand, Japanese cotton mill notoriously have been doing badly since the Tokio Government went on to a gold standard, and the millowners are seeking for some form of Government assistance in their straits. These facts fully bear out what we recently wrote upon the subject ; and, of course, if the Indian Government's proposals were adopted there would be a further fall in the gold price of silver, and the competitive advantage to Shanghai and other parts of China would be increased. Is the Indian Government prepared to accompany its gold standard proposals with the offer of assistance, in the form of a bounty to exporters of yarn, tea, and other Indian productions which have to compete with those of China ?

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued shows the total cost of the administration of the War Office and Admiralty for the financial year 1898-99. The summary shows that the amount estimated for the whole Army for salary, wages, allowances, and non-effective charges was £11,640,260 ; the amount estimated for material and works, £6,953,240 ; and other charges £627,000 ; making a total of £19,220,500. The amount estimated for the whole Navy for salaries, wages, allowances, and non-effective charges is £8,752,118 ; the amount estimated for material and works. £14,681, 151 ; and other charges, £345,131 ; making a total of £23,778,400. The total for Army and Navy together is £42,998,940.

THE annual meetings of the China Inland Mission were held on May 25 in the Mildmay Conference Hall. In the afternoon Sir George Williams presided. Mr. W. B. Sloan, in the annual report, stated that last year's income was 45,213l., against 43,004l. in 1896, and included about 37,000l. received in this country. The Rev. Hudson Taylor, the president, in a letter from Shanghai, stated that the number of baptisms had been 1,325, the highest on record ; that 70 new missionaries and associates had arrived, as against 10 who had died and 12 who had retired, and the number was now 773 ; that the number of native workers had risen during 1897 from 507 to 605, and the number of stations and out-stations from 277 to 318. The most striking development of the year had been the remarkable opening of Hu-nan. Arrangements had now been made for a forward movement in Kiang-si province. The Rev. William Cooper said that the central feature of the mission consisted of itinerating, but circumstances had obliged the missionaries to settle in certain places as pastors, and to open schools, which now numbered 114. Fifteen provinces had now been entered, and the work had developed in all. The present outlook was decidedly promising. In Shang-tung there was now a great network of missions carried on by different denominations. In Yun-nan, however, there were only 43 Protestant communicants altogether. The communicants connected with their own mission had increased from 1,655 in 1887 to 7,147 in 1897.

M. CLARETIE gives an amusing account of an interview between Mr. Gladstone and Mdlle. Reichenberg the little doyenne of the Comedie Francaise. Mdlle. Reichenberg was famous for her representation of the young Sub-Prefect's wife in "Le Monde ou l'on S'ennuie," who astonishes her husband by quoting Tocqueville in company, and who explains that the quotations are her own, and not those of Tocqueville, whom she has never read. In meeting Mr. Gladstone she felt, as she afterwards declared, very much like that little Sous-Prefete. Mr. Gladstone was fresh from an interview with Mr. John Morley on the subject of Irish affairs, and he was full of the subject. "You know Mr. John Morley, of course," he said. "Do I know him !" was the wary ingenue's ambiguous answer. Then Mr. Gladstone entertained her with anecdotes of Edmund Burke, Daniel O'Connell, and other great Irishmen. "I shall never forget the scene," says M. Claretie. "The old man in a long grey frock coat, his fine head emerging from a high collar surrounded by a blue tie with white spots upon it, and, according to his habit, surrounding his right ear with his thin hand, in the form of an ear-trumpet. His face, pale, earnest, with its fine profile like that of an antique statue, with beetling brows that indicated the thought within, contrasted with the smiling pale and pink countenance of Mdlle. Reichenberg, who kept repeating : 'Ah ! You are quite right, Mr. Gladstone, you are quite right.'"

REUTER'S AGENCY learns that Major Gibbons's Cape to Cairo Expedition left England yesterday on board the steamship Inyoni for Chinde. Major Gibbons's party consists of eight members, two of whom are leaving England by this week's mail steamer, the remainder accompanying their chief on the Inyoni. Major Gibbons has with him Captain Quicke, of the King's Dragoon Guards, Captain Boyd Alexander, 7th Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant J. Stevenson Hamilton, Inniskilling Dragoons, Dr. C. J. Smith, medical officer, and Mr. C. J. Weller, engineer. Captain Alexander will act as ornithologist, and will be assisted by Mr. Rand, who, together with Mr. Oliver Haig, will follow the main party in a few days. Major Gibbons has with him on board the Inyoni two aluminium launches and a barge which he has had specially built for the expedition. The expedition will disembark at Chinde, and after leaving Tete the boats will be put together on the other side of the rapids. It is then hoped to be able to steam direct to Victoria Falls, a distance of 700 miles, without the necessity of once taking the launches out of the water. At that point the real work of the expedition begins. Working slowly up the Zambesi, the explorers will use the river as a line of transport, but will make side expeditions for a distance of some 200 miles on either bank. The boats will be used as base camps. Major Gibbons will work on an entirely new principle, cutting up his party into four expeditions, by which means he expects to get through a maximum amount of work. As escort Major Gibbons will obtain in Natal the services of ten Zulu ex-policemen, and will also employ a similar number of Zambesi river boys. All the members of the expedition will be armed with Mausers.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	17 28	19 15	20 39	15 75
Saturday, June 18th	1 84	2 0	2 25	0 71
Sunday, June 19th	0 06	0 55	0 05	2 66
Total	19 18	21 70	22 69	19 12
Total fall to June 19th, 1897	8 26	9 14	10 38	10 99
Total fall to June 19th, 1896	12 63	15 86	14 63	14 62

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	18	62
16th June 1898	3	81
Total	22	43

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. and J. RAILWAYS.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 18th June 1898.

	Ghadeehi. In Ct	Dhola. In Ct	Jetalsar. In Ct
Previous total	3 04½	2 09	3 18
17th June	5 71	1 90	0 10
Total	8 75½	4 99	3 28

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The baromet

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Morland Road, opposite Byculla Club, handsome black and teak wood French-polished plain carved drawing-room and household furniture, plateware, rich glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Persian, Hyderabad and Cambay carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps by Hitmar, books, poultry, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of H. J. B. HARGRAVE, Esq., Chief Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, CAMATIPURA AND DELISLE ROAD.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days and at the times hereinafter mentioned by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Thackersey Howji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Maniar Fatehchhai Alluhhai and Maniar Mahomedally Currimbhai, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 25th March 1892, 18th August, 1894, 18th March, 1896, and 3rd August, 1897.

FRIDAY, 1st July, 1898, at 3 P.M.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 92 square yards or thereabouts situate on the east side of the Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1-2720, old survey No. 280 and new survey No. 2A-c13540 with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3988 (3) and street No. 1758 and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of Mahomedally Chasmai, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Hafizabai, widow of Shaik Jeewan, and on or towards the south by the vacant land belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants

FRIDAY, 1ST JULY, 1898, AT 4 P.M.

LOT NO. 2.

1STLY.—All that place or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Camatipura 14th street, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 94 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4768, New No. 11136, old survey No. 4298 and New survey No. 6900 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Santee Ven Rattee on the west by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the south by a sweepers' passage, and on the north by the said Camatipura 14th street, and 2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the tenure of Leasehold on sufferance at Camatipura 14th street, Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 30, 31, New Nos. 11629 and 11630, old survey Nos. 42 and 43 and New survey No. 6899 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the house formerly of Peroo Mahomed but now of Aga Alli, on the south by the sweepers' passage, and on the north by the said Camatipura 14th street, together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing on both the 1stly and 2ndly described pieces of land and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward E No. 2155 and 2156 and street No. 102, 104 and 106, and formerly occupied by Bhimji Vithal Mahajan and his tenants and are now occupied by the tenants of the mortgagors.

SATURDAY, 2nd July, 1898, at 4 P.M.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the east side of the De Lesle Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 705, 709, 705, 709, 705, 709, new No. a-12698 a-12698, a 12698 and new survey No. 4-2668 5-2668, 1,2698, admeasuring 1166 square yards a little more or less, and having the frontage of 2.7 feet and bounded as follows:—On the east by vacant land of Attock Rungari, on the west by the said De Lisle Road, on the north by the property on the land formerly belonging to Withoba Pandurang and now to Cowasjee Engineer, and on the south by a sweepers' passage, which premises are assessed under ward No. 240 and street No. 235 and occupied by the mortgagor's tenants.

SATURDAY, 2nd July, 1898, at 4.30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the chawl and shops standing thereon, situate and lying at De Lisle Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1 1/94 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 705, and 709, New No. B-12698 and new survey No. 1-2687, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2259, and street No. 316 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Delisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Government ground, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Kesowjee Nathoo, and on or towards the south by a water passage, which premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, mortgagee's solicitors, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Brass and Iron Foundry, knownas the "Dock Iron Works," opposite the Prince's Dock.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd prox., and the following days, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the above foundry, together with the buildings, machinery, plants, &c., to dissolve partnership.

The building with the leasehold land, &c., will be sold in one lot on Saturday, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., and the machinery and stock-in-trade will be sold in detailed lots to suit the requirements of purchasers after the sale of the building.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of July, 1898, at 4.30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Gulam Hoosein Hassonally, Abdullaly Hassonally, Sullemanjee Hassonally, and Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by two Gujerati mortgage deeds, dated respectively the 15th day of February, 1893, and the 13th day of May, 1854, and by an indenture of further charge, dated the 21st day of April, 1896.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being in the Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 538, New Nos. 5617 and 5618, old Survey No, 233 and New Survey No. 3837, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assesment under Ward No. 2180 and street Nos. 122, 124, Bazaar Gate Street, and all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the property of Dinbai, widow of Hormusjee Eduljee Madan, on or towards the north, by the property of Dayaram Purbhudas, and on or towards the south by the property of Gulbai, wife of Rustomjee Ardeshir Erani, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney to the mortgagees at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th June, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

A further lot of surplus stock-in-trade of rich crockery and glassware, of a European firm, consisting of sherry, port, champagne, custard, and ruby and green hock glasses, claret and wine decanters, butter and sugar pots, jam jars, vases, centre-pieces, breakfast sets, dinner sets, and tea-sets, besides 18 iron bedsteads and childrens cots, sizes, 5 feet 6 in, 5 feet, 4 feet 6 in, 4 and 3 feet 6 in.

Also a lot of Singapore made cane tables, chairs, etc., 20 pieces, window and door muslins and cretons of various and superior qualities and designs.

One lot American time-pieces and clocks.

20 silver watches by Curvoisier and other good makers.

By order of the liquidator of the Agane Fibre Co., Ld.—

A lot of fibre, fibre machines with implements, wooden posts, etc.

By order of the concerned.—

4 cases each 5 gross dog chains.

1 case 32 dozen 'The Vits' razors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1898. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

C. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,
packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 D-B-B-L. fowling piece, by Walter Docke and Co.

1 S-B, B-L. rifle in case, and one kodak camera.

Household furniture, such as hall sofas, cushioned chairs, screens, round writing, dressing, and washband tables, mirror almyrah, clothes press, chest of drawers, iron bedsteads, church organ, reclining sofas, teapoys, bookstand, etc.

On account and at the risk of Fazulally Abdool Hoosein—

Ex. s.s. Asia.

313 DB 12-15—4 casks tin pudding pans and bush-plates.

Ex. s.s. City of Edinburgh.

313 L B 11—1 case curtain rings, eyelets and rings, and brass bed caps.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Hajee Casum ex s.s. Branksome Hall—

103,1252 5-8—4 cases tin saucers.

Ex. s.s. Rufford Hall.

103, 1252 9-12—4 cases tin saucers,

103, 1250 3-4—2 cases tin bush-plates.

On account of the concerned ex.s.s. Armenia—

12 new musical boxes, playing English and Hindustani tunes;

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.

1 second-hand serviceable brougham.

1 light dog-cart.

A few bicycles with pneumatic tyres.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bibi Jan Lane, outside the Fort, and on the Elphinstone Land Estate.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, Hurbunsee Lalbhai and Naginbhoy Ghellabhai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonjee Bapubhai (since deceased) and Ranjee Bapubhai and Bhugwanjee Bapubhai, Popat Purshotum, Nanjee Purshotum and Runchord Purshotum, the last four being minors under the age of 18 years, by their natural guardian the said Ruttonjee Bapubhai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of January, 1896, the following landed property, viz.—

On THURSDAY, the 23rd Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises erected, built and standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort, in Bibi Jan Lane, on the north side thereof, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and the said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23 and afterwards No. 24, and now under Ward No. 736 (1) and Street No. 2-4, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rahimtoola Sulleman, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage and the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, on or towards the north by the property of Tapibai, and on or towards the south by the said Bibi Jan Lane aforesaid, and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 24th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 308 and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the buildings and warehouses thereon erected, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 5348 and Street No. 43-45, Surat Street, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Deocorebai, widow of Bharmul Purbut, on or towards the south by Surat Street, on or towards the east partly by vacant ground in the occupation of the Port Trustees, partly by land in the occupation of Seevlal Atmaram, and partly by land in the occupation of Mahomed Hoosein Abdool Cader and Hajee Mahomed Guffoor, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal Damodar and Jamsetjee, solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, next to Sir Mungaldas' bungalow, the valuable black wood and teakwood household furniture sledding dining table for 30 persons, double almirahs, iron bedsteads, harmonium, double door safe, China jars, black marble large clock with 2 side bronze horse figures, English perambulator on springs, porcelainware, glassware, table ornaments, etc., the property of CAVASJEE SHAPOORJEE MEHTA, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 20th June, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

IN the price of Consols there was a drop in London yesterday of 1-16 per cent., to 111 3-8. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·26 fcs.; and French Rentes remained at 102 1-2 *ex.* Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., continued at £62 9-16, and French Rente Loan at 113 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3-5-8d. Bar Silver declined 1-8d., to 26 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, to 57 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £20,000 in Silver and £170,000 in Gold to Bombay; £10,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold to Calcutta; and £22,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

There was but little movement in the financial market to-day, the only changes reported in London from the above level being a decline of 1-8 per cent. in 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62 7-16; and of 1-2 per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan, at 113. In London Bar Silver was still quoted at 26 11-16d. per oz.; and at 57 3-4 cents in New York, demand Exchange on London being also unchanged at 4·85 1-2 dollars. The price of Braziers' Copper was £58; and of Yellow metal, 5s.

For White Delhi Wheat the quotation yesterday was 35s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull. Linseed was quoted to-day at 36 1-2s. per 424 lbs., June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was unchanged yesterday in Liverpool, as also were East Indians; while American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the near and 1-64d. in the more distant positions, extreme quotations being 3 15-32d. for June and 3 24-64d. per lb. for October-November deliveries. For "Egyptian Fair Brown" 4 1-8d. was quoted. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports also were 8,000 bales.

The Manchester Market closed quiet yesterday—The price of 38-in. "Shirtings" was 3s. 11 1-2d. and of 32-in., 4s. 7d.; of 40's "Mule Twist," 6 5-8d.; 39-in. 20 lbs. Jaconets, 1s. 11d.; and 45-in 20 lbs. Mulls, 2s. 1-2d.

There was a further decline to-day in Liverpool in the price of American Arrivals to the extent of 1-32d. and 1-64d. in the near and more distant positions, respectively, at 3 29-64d. per lb. for June delivery, and 3 27-64d. for October-November. The market continued quiet; Surats were quiet, and Arrivals easier. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. lower, at 4 17-62d. per lb.; but East Indians continued at their previous level all round. The day's Sales were 5,000 bales, of which 100 bales were East Indians; and the Imports, 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet. The total Sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market during the week ending yesterday were 52,000 bales, being 12,000 bales more than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to Consumers was 4,000 bales more, at 53,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 14,000 bales greater, at 52,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 8,000 bales and stood yesterday at 1,144,000 bales.

In New York there was no change yesterday in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, nor in that of August and December Futures, quotations being respectively 6 9-16, 6·46, and 6·27 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 cent lower to-day in New York, at 6 1-2 cents per lb.; August Futures, 6 points, at 6·40 cents; and December, 8 points, at 6·19 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 2,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 10,760,000 bales, compared with 10,712,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

In our local market for this staple there has to-day been a moderate business doing. Exporters bought 1,750 bales consisting chiefly of Bengal, Khandwa, and Bhilwada: and the Mills only 300 bales. The tone of the market is steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In the former there has been a decline; arrivals are coming in fast, but the enquiry is poor. There is a good enquiry for *Poppyseed*, with prices a little higher; *Rapeseed* is firm, and in limited request; for *Linseed* prices are easier.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,080	bales.
Wheat	37,735	cwts.
Linseed	10,054	"
Rapeseed	7,872	"
Gingellyseed	787	"
Poppyseed	1,377	"
Castorseed	1,830	"
Rice	47,218	"

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet in tone this morning at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, no transactions of importance being reported. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 mos' sight	1s. 4d.	"
Francs	1-68 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at 95 1-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-16 for Account; Threes are nominally unchanged.

SHARES.—China Mills are Rs. 10 higher; Currimbhoy, Rs. 25 lower; Lukhmidas Rs. 10, and Framjee Petit and Swadeshi Rs. 5 each. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,277 1-2 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 9-16
Bar Silver	26 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here 15th evening.

TRIESTE, JUNE 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Japan, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

H. M. S. Pique from China arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Kobe via Moji, for Bombay, on 17th instant.

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	209	509	...	70
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,803	7,759	137	10,499
Total for 19 weeks...	2,803	8,258	137	11,199
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	54	..	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,948	10,891	69	16,705
Increase for the week			Rs.	455
Ditto to date				5,806

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 4th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	46,017	40,997	5,050	...	95,418	...
Parcels, &c.	1,17,561	91,567	26,107	...	2,45,252	...
Goods						
Other earnings	7,567	4,318	3,249	...	51,232	...
Total for week	1,71,278	1,36,872	34,406	...	...	...
Aggregate	33,14,149	29,52,217	...	...	3,61,932	...

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—GRAHAM—June 1, at St George's, Hanover-square, Reginald Percy, only son of the late Richard Farr Hamilton, of Cesa. d'Italia, Streatham, and Hong Kong, China, to Mabel Stuart, daughter of the late John Eainter, Graham, of Doncaster, and Mrs Graham, of Tisbury-road, Hove, Brighton.

DEATHS.

DODGSON—May 26, at Crowborough, General Sir David Scott Dodgson, K C B, late Bengal Staff Corps aged 76.

FORDYCE—May 29, Dame Phœbe Fordyce, nee Graham, widow of Lieutenant General Sir John Fordyce, K C B, R A, late Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 71.

LOWDELL—May 24, at 9, Charles-road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Surgeon-Major Charles Lowdell, late 4th Bengal Cavalry (Retired).

O'BRIEN—May 28, at Eltham, Lieutenant-Colonel Donatus O'Brien, late Royal Engineers, Superintendent India Store Depot, aged 53.

THOMPSON—May 21, at Clifton, Elizabeth, widow of Maramaduke Thompson, late Surgeon-Major in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, aged 84.

WINTLE—May 20, at 5, Ferndale-road, Stockwell, Charles Frederick Wintle, late Bengal Opium Department, the second son of the late Major-General Edmund Wintle, Bengal Army, aged 69.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1898.

THE calm deliberateness with which suggested domestic legislation is generally dealt with at Simla or Calcutta, is illustrated by the introduction by publication in the local *Government Gazette* on Friday last, of a small Bill intended to prevent the adulteration of ghee, which was first submitted for the approval of the Governor-General in Council in September 1895. Eight months before that date the Bombay Municipality appealed to the local Government to introduce legislation on the subject, and submitted a draft bill drawn up by Mr. Acworth for extending and amplifying the sections of the Municipal Bill dealing with the adulteration of food and drugs, so as to bring the offence of ghee adulteration within their purview. They did so on the ground that the existing law has been found to be utterly inadequate to cope with a practice very largely indulged in here, and objectionable to numerous consumers on religious ground, as well as to all consumers on for more general reasons. The draft Bill was approved by the Bombay Government and forwarded to the Government of India. The chief criticism offered by the Viceroy in Council was in regard to the clause providing that the ignorance of the vendor as to the adulterated nature of the ghee he sold would be no defence. This was taken word for word from a similar Act passed in Bengal in 1888, but Government intimated that they required further evidence before concluding that a similar provision was desirable in the case of Bombay. The Governor-General in Council held that assuming the purchase to have been *bona fide*, it would be unfair to subject the retail dealer to penalties because he had been the innocent victim of a fraud. The Government of India writing on the subject in March 1896, therefore asked Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues to take the question into consideration, and the letter intimated the Viceroy would be glad to receive an assurance before the Bill was sanctioned "that the purchase of ghee by retail vendors in Bombay is conducted under such circumstances that its provisions can be enforced without injustice." This assurance seems to have been given after due enquiry, for in the new Bill the provision of the Bengal Act is incorporated, viz., that it shall be no defence in a prosecution under the section for the vendor to allege ignorance as to the nature, quality or substance of the article sold by him, or to contend that the purchaser having bought only for analysis could not have been prejudiced. Probably the Government of India gave way on this point when it was shown to them that the measure would be practically inoperative if it opened such a loophole of escape to the offender, as to throw on the prosecution the onus of proving that he knew the ghee he sold was adulterated. Responsibility must be brought home somewhere if the Act is to be of any value. The possibility of injustice in the working of the clause is guarded against by a proviso showing under what circumstances a vendor may protect himself against the penalties enforceable. These circumstances include of course cases in which any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added, because it is required for the production or preparation of ghee as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and where the food is unavoidably mixed up with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

The correspondence subsequent to the letter of the Government of India in March 1896, has not so far as we are aware been made public, but the discussion has apparently dribbled on at slow intervals for about two years, and the next reminder the public receive that legislation is pending is the introduction of the Bill which stands in the name of the Legal Remembrancer Mr. Moriarty. In form it differs considerably from the draft measure. It is no longer a Bill to amend the Municipal Act, but a distinct and separate entity. This change in form meets the objections entertained by the Viceroy's Council, that the penal clause of the Bill would seem out of place in a section of the Municipal Act providing exclusively for executive action on the part of the Commissioner. The change of form has the further advantage that while in the first instance the Bill is to apply only to the City of Bombay, it can by Government notification be extended to any or all Municipal areas in the Presidency. The Bill prohibits and penalises the sale of ghee which is not of the proper nature, substance, or quality, and provides for an enhanced penalty on a second or subsequent offence. The penalty is to attach in the case of the sale, as ghee, of any substance not exclusively derived from milk, unless the seller before sale informs the purchaser of the nature of such substance. If the vendor refuses to sell at a reasonable price any article demanded for the purpose of analysis he is to be subject to a penalty of Rs. 50. The Bill goes still further, and empowers the imposition of a fine of Rs. 100 on any person other than a mere carrier or caretaker in possession of such animals or articles of food as are liable to seizure under the adulteration sections of the Municipal Act. It is also provided that any substance not exclusively derived from milk shall be deemed, if exposed, hawked about, deposited or brought to any place for sale as ghee, to be (so far as the adulteration sections of the Municipal Act are concerned) an article which is not what it is represented to be, and as unfit for food or drink and as such liable to be dealt with under those sections. These are the main provisions of a measure which it is to be hoped will be the means of removing an admitted and growing evil. As the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bill says, "There is reason to fear that the adulteration of ghee by admixture of animal fat is developing into a trade. To the large body of consumers in this Presidency this would be more offensive than the introduction of ingredients merely injurious to health." But the subject is one which by no means exclusively concerns those whose religion is outraged by the unwitting use of animal fat in their ghee for it affects all householders, European and Native, whose cooks use ghee for ordinary purposes, and what native cook is there that does not do so? Under these circumstances only those people who make a profit from the adulteration which now goes on will regret a strengthening of the law.

MANILA though still nominally under the rule of Spain is speedily slipping from her nerveless grasp. With Admiral Dewey's fleet in command of the harbour and the insurgents harassing the Spanish from within, the Captain-General of Manila proposed to capitulate and, as the Council of War did not fall in with his views, he has resigned. His place has been taken by the Deputy Captain-General, but the existing tension cannot, apart from foreign intervention, be of long duration. The guns of the citadel are obsolete, and munitions and victuals are running short. The impotency of the nominal rulers is shown by the fact that the rebels have taken some 3,000 prisoners. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards can hold out until the Reserved Squadron under Admiral Camara, that has at length made its re-appearance and passed Gibraltar bound eastwards, reaches Manila, which is its presumable destination. The only circumstance calculated to save the position is the presence in Manila Bay of four German warships and a transport filled with marines. The semi-official statement made in Berlin was that the only object of assembling this squadron at Manila was to protect the large German interests in the Philippines. How little faith can be placed in this pacific assurance may be judged from the boast of the Captain of one of the cruisers at luncheon given by the Spanish staff, that the Americans would never annex the Philippines while William II. was Kaiser. Under the present iron rule in the Fatherland, officers do not lightly speak in the Emperor's name without inspiration, and it is the more difficult to believe that this statement could have been made without authority, in view of the intimation to Admiral Dewey from the Commander of the German squadron that he wished to receive wounded Spaniards aboard his ships. Admiral Dewey's reply that only British mediation would be accepted was a judicious one under the circumstances, but there is no doubt that in the United States much stronger things will be said and Germany's withdrawal from her declared neutrality will be deeply resented. Before many days are over some interesting developments may be looked for. America is not yet properly equipped for involving herself in the Far Eastern question, or for taking upon herself the rule of eight to ten millions of people in the Phillipines, incapable of self government and needing to be ruled by a strong arm. But she cannot well restore the Philippines to Spain, and the disposal of them to any other Power would involve serious complications. It remains to be seen whether great Britain will be drawn into the coming vortex, but it is significant that the active interest of Germany in the struggle between the United States and Spain should correspond with Mr. Goschen's declaration that the ship building programme of Government is to be forthwith supplemented. Ten vessels are now being built and three others are ordered, but the amount set aside on new constructions in the current estimates is below the average of recent years, and the Navy League has been agitating for considerable acceleration in the laying down of new war vessels. The League is now to get what it has asked for, consequent upon "certain circumstances" which Mr. Goschen apparently did not deem it prudent to disclose.

THE appointment of Sir Philip Hutchins to fill the vacancy in the Council of India caused by the retirement of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot was virtually made many months ago. With the official announcement of it is coupled the unexpected statement that Sir Charles Lyall, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, succeeds Sir Philip Hutchins as Secretary of the Judicial and Public Departments. When at the end of 1893 Sir Arthur Macpherson ceased to fill that office it was generally hoped at the India Office that his successor would be Mr. Frederick Trevor who had been connected with the Judicial Department since 1877 and had acceptably occupied the post of Assistant Secretary. But he was passed over on the ground that the head of the department ought to be a man of Judicial experience. Accordingly Sir Philip Hutchins who had been a High Court Judge in Madras was selected. Those who favoured Mr. Trevor's promotion admitted the force of this contention and said no more on the subject. But Sir Charles Lyall, though an able and distinguished man in his own line, has not had much judicial work. And yet there are available at least three judicial men with approved service in a High Court: two of these have acquired experience as judicial members of Council and are therefore specially versed in the subjects with which the Judicial Department presumably deals. We understand that most of the really judicial work that comes before the Secretary of State is from the smaller Native States that do not themselves exercise complete jurisdictions. If this is so then the greater part must come from this Presidency, for in no other part of the country are there so many minor chiefs as Kattywar contains. It may be that this class of business devolves on the Political Department but even if the work of the Judicial Department is connected more with the Judicial Department in India and not with the Native States, one would have thought that a judicial officer would "ceteris paribus" be the best man to do the work. The propriety of selecting a revenue official to be a Judicial Secretary seems an odd arrangement and one that requires explanation. There is a feeling at home that Sir Charles Lyall has been chosen mainly because he belongs to the more favoured Presidency. Rightly or wrongly men belonging to Western India think that as against a Bengalee a Bombayite as such has but scant prospect of success in any competition for appointments in the gift of the India Office. A Bombay judicial officer appears to be simply out of the running.

CLOSE on half a-million human beings were killed in India by wild animals and snakes from 1875 to 1896, and unfortunately the tendency in recent years has been towards increase rather than towards diminution. In the first of the 22 years covered by the return just published 21,256 lives were lost in this way: in the last year 1896, the number was 24,335, while in 1895 it was 25,150. Of course, there has been progress both in population and in the registration of statistics since the middle of the seventies, but these circumstances do not make up for the growth of the figures during the last ten years or so. The year in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE POSITION AT MANILA.

A PROLONGED DEFENCE IMPOSSIBLE.

GERMAN SYMPATHIES WITH SPAIN.

REMARKABLE DECLARATION BY A GERMAN OFFICER.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Reuter's special correspondent at Manila, telegraphing under date of 13th inst., says that the rebels are now in the suburbs of the capital and the inhabitants have taken refuge in the citadel.

The Captain-General of Manila proposed to capitulate at a Council of war, at which proposal the members were furious. The Captain-General thereupon resigned and the Deputy Captain-General superseded him.

The rebels are not molesting non-combatants.

The Captain of the German cruiser Irene, at a luncheon given by the Spanish staff, said that the Americans would never annex the Philippines while William II. was Kaiser.

The Commander of the German squadron at Manila, having expressed a wish to receive the Spanish wounded aboard his ships, Admiral Dewey replied that only British mediation would be accepted.

JUNE 18.

The rebels in Manila are treating humanely the prisoners they have taken who number some three thousand.

It is impossible for the citadel to make a long resistance, as the guns are obsolete and munitions and victuals are lacking.

THE MERRIMAC PRISONERS.

Admiral Blanco has finally refused the request of the Americans to exchange the prisoners who were captured by the Spaniards, when the ship Merrimac was sunk at the entrance to the harbour of Santiago.

THE CADIZ FLEET BOUND EASTWARD.

The Cadiz fleet it now appears has finally sailed and passed Gibraltar yesterday, bound eastwards.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED AT SANTIAGO.

JUNE 19.

It has transpired that Admiral Sampson cabled to the Washington Government on Friday anxiously enquiring when the invading army would arrive in Cuba, and adding to his message that the situation around Santiago was critical.

President McKinley persists is postponing the main invasion of Cuba until the autumn in order to give time for the troops to be properly equipped and to minimise the danger of fever.

THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON

Six transatlantic liners conveying 4,000 Spanish troops accompany the squadron which has sailed from Cadiz under the command of Admiral Camara.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

LORD SALISBURY DECLARES ITS NECESSITY.

JUNE 18.

Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Salisbury said that negotiations were proceeding with China, relative to the reorganization of its Army and Navy.

His Lordship added that though the negotiations regarding the Navy were more advanced than those dealing with the army the difficulty hitherto had been that China was unwilling to give the British reorganising officer a free hand, and he feared that events in China would have but one issue, unless the naval and military defences of the country were thoroughly reorganized.

ABANDONMENT OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

It is officially announced that the British Naval manœuvres have been abandoned this year, owing to the scarcity of steam coal, due to the strike of the miners in Wales.

REASON OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

JUNE 19.

Regarding the announcement of the abandonment of the British Naval manœuvres, it is explained that ample stocks of coal are available for the Navy, but the Admiralty are reluctant to deplete the supplies in view of the possibilities of the present situation.

THE BRITISH SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Goschen stated that consequent upon certain circumstances, to which it was needless to further allude, the question of some addition being made to the shipbuilding programme had been under the consideration of the Government for some time, and he promised that details of the additions to the Navy would be announced to the House on the 15th proximo.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN CABINET.

"RALLY TO THE KING."

In view of the division of parties in Rome, Marquis de Rudini has announced in both chambers of the Italian Legislature that the Cabinet will resign, and wishing not to prejudice the grave question affecting public order he requested the suspension of the sittings of both Houses which has been agreed to.

The Premier declared that the only way to serve the country was to rally to the King.

The wording of this announcement is much commented upon in Europe.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

JUNE 17.

M. Ribot has undertaken the task of forming a new French Ministry.

JUNE 18.

M. Ribot has renounced the attempt to form a new Cabinet.

JUNE, 19.

President Faure has asked M. Sarrien to form a new Cabinet.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The returns of the elections to the German Reichstag are incomplete, but a feature of the campaign is the success of the Socialist candidates and the defeat of the Anti-Semines.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The death is announced of Sir E. Burne-Jones, the celebrated painter.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MEDAL WITH CLASP FOR FRONTIER WAR TO TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The despatch from Secretary of State is published stating that the Queen-Empress has been pleased to sanction the grant of Indian medal with clasp inscribed "Punjab Frontier 1897-98" to all troops engaged in the recent frontier campaign and in addition clasps inscribed Malakanad 1897, Samana 1897, and Tirah 1897-98, to troops engaged in these particular operations.

THANKS OF H. I. M. TO OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION AND TO THE TROOPS.

The despatch also refers in high terms to the whole of those concerned from Viceroy whose moderation, judgment, energy and success in dealing with the situation are specially mentioned, to Sir George White, officers of Staff at Army Head Quarters, to administrative heads, and executive officers of the various departments Civil and Military, and general officers, brigadiers, and regimental officers, and rank and file who are referred to in more general terms for distinguished bravery, perfect discipline, cheerful and resolute endurance of hardships shown by both British and and Natives soldiers, and gallant, leading and example of their officers, also specially noticed; while Her Majesty's Government deplores the loss of so many brave soldiers fallen in the action or died from the effects of Field Service, and acknowledges excellent Services of Imperial Service Troops who fought side by side with Her Majesty's Army.

COMPLETION OF THE KHYBER BRIGADE.

Landikotal, June 17.—Two sections number 53 Native Field Hospital arrived to-day, this makes Khyber Brigade now complete at Landikotal.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Captain Chitty, 5th Bombay LightInfantry, is to be Station Staff Officer at Deesa vice Captain Purvis, tenure completed.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Searle to be second in command vice Major Candy, appointed Commandant of 17th Bombay Infantry; Captain Wilkins becoming Wing Commander, vice Searle.

Lieutenants G. T. Scott and G. R. Pridham, also Captain Cappir, all R. E., are posted to Bombay Command on return from Field Service.

TELEGRAPH APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Elrington, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, Nagpur, having proceeded on furlough has been succeeded by Mr. J. M. Coode, Superintendent, of Telegraphs, Vizagapatam, the latter's place being taken by Mr. Gibbs, promoted from Bangalore.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE U. S. INSTITUTE.

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Captain C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkhas, Winner of the Silver Medal this year, has been confirmed in the post of Secretary United Service Institute in which has been for some time officiating.

PLAGUE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

BANGALORE, JUNE 18.

The plague authority reports officially two indigenous plague cases at Hubli, Mysore Border, on the 15th instant.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,— The announcement in your to-day's issue has been received with much satisfaction and the Hon'ble Mr. Moriarty will render the citizens of Bombay a great service by the introduction of his Bill into the Bombay Legislative Council, for the protection of the public against the sale of adulterated ghee. The practice of adulterating ghee with and admixture of animal fat has, of late years, considerably developed in Bombay, and as ghee is one of the principle article of Native food the fraudulent attempts of unscrupulous vendors have become very lucrative and the source of a fine harvest to them. These malpractices, however, on the other hand are not only injurious to health, but are extremely offensive and repugnant to the feelings of the Hindus who are a non-carnivorous race and are religiously prohibited from eating animal food. It therefore becomes highly important that legislation should be resorted to for the protection of the people's religious scruples and obligations. I am informed that a petition has been forwarded by certain Hindu inhabitants to the Municipal Commissioner imploring his assistance.—Yours, &c.

June 18. A CITIZEN.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	1	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*6	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	6	1	62
Total same date last year	1	1	65

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	1	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	1	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	2	3
Total	3	2	64
Total plague deaths to date	30,356	26,101	
Same date last year	8	10	68

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 18th June :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	160	139	2
Fresh cases	0	0	0
Total	160	139	2

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality of Lower-Damaun on Thursday and Friday 16th and 17th instant, was respectively five and two, while on the same dates last year it was one and two.—It was an erroneous impression that people leaving Damaun could do so without the Governor's pass, for as a matter of fact every person leaving Damaun is required to show the Governor's pass at the first Portuguese Custom Chowki, he comes across, but the difficulty and delay in obtaining such pass are removed by a recent order that the applicant has to apply to the Chief of the Police, and he gets the pass from the Governor in a day. No pass, however is required from the Governor to enter Damaun, but curious enough, the British quarantine authorities for no reason detain persons for some time before they are allowed to enter Damaun territory.

HOW WE TREAT OUR WOUNDED SEPOYS.

FROM the Field Hospitals, that have ministered to the sick and wounded in the late campaigns on the North-West Frontier, is now emerging a little stream of wounded sepoys for whom Medical skill has done what it can, but who have been too badly injured to resume their places in the ranks. They are men who have gallantly performed their duty, and have been maimed for life in doing it, on the field of battle, in defence of the British Raj. All told, there are probably about five hundred of them, who are now wending their weary way back to their villages.

They are fighting men, and, in the great majority of cases, especially amongst the Sikhs, are too proud to ask for favours or to make successful endeavours to obtain other work even when not too much injured to do so. They have nothing to look forward to, therefore, but their wound pension, which alone stand between them and their wives and children and starvation.

For the honour of the British name it obviously behoves us that these pensions shall be sufficient. Yet this apparently is not the case.

The following is what a responsible British Officer, belonging to one of the regiments which saw out the stiffest of the recent fighting, writes. It was not intended for publication, but it puts the case so clearly that I may be pardoned for quoting it.

"About ——he and several others of the wounded were very discontented about the amounts of pension they will get, and their individual cases no doubt seem very hard. At the same time I don't see what can be done for them as regards increasing their pensions, as the ruling on the subject is most clear and explicit. I enclose an extract from the paragraph from Army Regulations Vol. I, pt. II. dealing with the subject from which you will see that he is entitled to five rupees *per mensem* (he is under fifteen years service) and I hardly see how I can agitate for more. They would only refer me to the paragraph.—I have been put in a very unpleasant position by these men objecting to their pensions.....All the board of Medical Officers does is to describe the wound &c., and to settle which 'degree' it comes under. Having lost one limb, his is the 2nd.....I think it would'nt be a bad thing if at the time of enlistment the rates of wound pension were read out to recruits. They would not be able to say then that they were unfairly treated, which I am afraid these men think they are."

This is a plain statement of actual cases which have recently come to notice, and it is no whit exaggerated. A fighting man who has lost an arm or leg, in action, thereby incapacitating him from the exercise of his trade, which is that of war, surely deserves to be better treated than he who is permitted to retire on the plea of ill health. Yet what do we find?—A sepoy or lance naik, of say fourteen years' service who is invalided, may receive up to four rupees a month pension, while a man of the same length of service and standing, who loses a leg or an arm in the field, only gets five. His prospects of rising to be a naik or a havildar, which every sepoy can look forward to, have been suddenly cut short, and he returns to his people on what experience shows is too often insufficient to maintain him and his family in the position they have always been accustomed to in their village, and rather than abandon which they would starve. The sepoy's pay has recently been raised by two rupees a month, but so long is it since any other large number of men have been wounded in action, that the wound pension has been forgotten and still remains at its old figure, a wounded man not even getting the compensation for dearness of provisions which is paid to men in the regiment, whenever a crop fails and prices in consequence go up.

Economists will tell you that a man and his family can live upon five rupees a month in this country. This is true enough. But the slow process of starvation which such living means, is not all that is necessary in this case.

It must be remembered too that throughout the lenght and breadth of the villages from which these men come, the wounded are looked upon in a totally different light from those incapacitated by disease, and far more liberality of treatment is expected.

To put the matter right and raise the wounded sepoy to a position in which he will not need to fear want is a thing so small in the matter of cost as to be almost ridiculous when the importance of the issue is considered. For the complication which exists in the case of the Balaclava Veteran, who finds his way into the workhouse, hardly exists in that of the sepoy who is as a rule, both temperate and provident. As have already pointed out only about five hundred wounded are concerned, and to give this number an everage of say ten rupees a month, instead of five, as at present, would mean a total outlay of little over half a lakh of rupees a year—surely a small price to pay to remove the reproach that now passes from mouth to mouth in the bazaars of Upper India, and to appreciably increase the popularity of service in the native army.

It is not the sort of thing in which one could be imposed upon, for there can be no shamming in the case of a man shot down in action, and the oftener that expenditure is incurred under it, the more necessary does it obviously become. We all hope it may be many years before the army of India is called upon for another campaign of the kind it has just been through. But one cannot on that account, shut ones eyes to the fact that similar events may at any time lead to similar results. And when men are liable to be called upon to risk life and limb in action, it is but right that they should know that no departmental penny wisdom will be permitted to interfere with the sufficiency of the provision made for those who fall.

Meanwhile when the cattle come home at night and the smell of cooking rises with the dust in the village street, it shall not be said that the hearth of the wounded who fought for the "sircar" alone is cold or that the Sahib has forgetten the men who bled beside him in a quarrel that was far more his than theirs.

E. C, C.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE S. S. CHINDWARA IN A CYCLONE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, Captain C. Gadd which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with the English mails, experienced fine weather to Suez, hot passage in Red Sea to Aden and from thence Strong south-west monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Obra, Captain Geo. Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, met with a very strong S. W. monsoon, and adverse current, crossing the Bay of Bengal, also a very strong monsoon with fierce squalls accompanied with rain and a mountainous south westerly sea on the Malabar Coast. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chindwara, Captain W. H. Watkeys, which reached this port on Saturday from Moulmein, encountered a heavy cyclone and gales with heavy sea, during which she lost a gig, and sustained a destruction of deck gear, forecastle head, and gangways. The s. s. Orient, Captain A. Valentin, came in harbour on Friday evening from Fiume, had bad weather from Socotra. The s. s. Inchmore, Captain J. Simpson, arrived here on Saturday from Colombo, experienced rough weather.

THE MONSOON.

The occupants of the front portion of house No. 58-60, situated at Nagdavi Street and belonging to one Mahomed Shaik Ahmed, were on Friday, directed to vacate the place by order of the Municipal authorities, as the house is in a dangerous condition.

On Friday evening, a portion of the wood work of the roof of a three storeyed building at Memonwada Road, and belonging to one Haji Wahadina Cassim, came down, bringing with it a quantity of tiles. No one was injured. The Municipal authorities were informed.

At 5 o'clock on the same evening a portion of the Chowpatty Road subsided. The Engineering department was informed.

WEATHER WORKING DAY'S FOR SHIPPING.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 13th June, should be counted as a non-weather working day, and Tuesday, 14th June, Wednesday 15th June, and Thursday 16th June as half working days for vessels working in the Docks.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

DURANT PRESENTS A SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT CONTINUED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief President Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the second accused, Dhanjibhoy Dadyset, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors represented Cooverji M. Mehta, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, appeared for the fourth accused Williams, and the fifth Sorabji R. Battliwalla, was defended by Mr. F.S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

Prior to the case being called on for further hearing Durant entered the witness box and presented to the Magistrate what he designated a supplementary information and complaint against Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer. The magistrate after perusing the paper remarked that he declined to accept piecemeal informations, or to swear the applicant upon this document, as it did not appear to him to be in the nature of an information, but as a specious attempt to induce him to alter the decision he had already arrived at on the information presented to him on Thursday last.

The Blackmailing case was then proceeded with.

At the outset Durant renewed his application, which he had made on a previous occasion, that as Nanabhay Cowasji Engineer was, according to the evidence of Mr. Jijibhoy, self convicted of having participated in the crime with which he (Durant) and the other accused stood charged, Nanabhoy should also be made a co-accused and afterwards if his Worship thought fit he might tender him pardon as an accomplice. In support of his application Durant remarked that it was very necessary in the interests of himself and the other accused. As his worship, he said, had refused to grant him an adjournment in order to enable him to apply to the High Court for transfer of the case, he would have to make some remarks which might prove distasteful to his worship. Durant then went on to say that the general opinion formed by the outside public was that the magistrate had completely identified himself with the interests of the prosecution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta here intervened and strongly objected to Durant referring to what was spoken outside the court.

Durant then proceeded with his remarks and on his again alluding to the obnoxious remark, the hon'ble Mr. Mehta interposed remarking that he could not sit there allowing any person to believe that he agreed with this remark of the accused.

The magistrate said that Durant might vilify him (the magistrate) or anybody else outside the court, but he would not allow him to do so in the court.

After further arguments his worship refused to grant the application. He said he had no ground to justify him in acting upon the accused's suggestion. He was unable to accept the statement of Durant regarding Nanabhoy. His worship further remarked that the accused had got sufficient adjournments to allow him to go to the High Court for getting a transfer of the case.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, further cross-examined by Durant, said that at the interview nobody besides him and Durant was present.

Durant here asked witness questions as to what code of honour guided his actions and so forth, but Mr. Davur having objected, the questions were disallowed.

Witness continuing said that Durant did not come to him at the earnest solicitation of Sir Dinshaw Petit. If Durant came at the earnest solicitation of Sir Dinshaw with the view of doing good to witness, he (witness) did not think that it would be breach of faith on his part to divulge what had transpired between him and Durant. It would pain witness to see his aged and reverend grandfather put to the trouble of coming into the witness box for the purpose of giving evidence as to what the witness might have stated regarding the interview with Sir Dinshaw.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta objected that Durant should be allowed to put questions which took the form of speeches. He had no objection against his putting plain questions, however irrelevant they might be. The way in which the cross-examination was being carried on put his client as well as the other accused, who were represented by professional gentlemen, to considerable expense, as they had to pay fees to counsel for attending in Court on their behalf hearing after hearing.

Mr. Davur agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Mehta, he said he had refrained from objecting to irrelevant questions, as he knew that such objections would raise discussion to the sacrifice of valuable time of the Court.

The Magistrate observed that he had frequently warned the accused against wasting the time of the Court, but in vain.

After a fresh warning to the accused to confine himself to his cross-examination and not to waste time of the Court by making speeches, the cross-examination of witness was proceeded with.

Witness said, at the end of the interview he and Durant came out of the office together, but he could not say that they did so in a friendly manner. Witness did not recollect having shaken hands with Durant before he left. No other person had ever attempted to extort money from him before this occurrence.

The further hearing of the case is adjourned to to-morrow.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

INOCULATIONS AT HEALTH OFFICE.

ON Wednesday afternoon Dr. Cook, the Health Officer, inoculated 85 persons of all classes at the Laboratory in the Health Office. Of this number six were Europeans, one a Marwari, one an Uriya (the first of this class operated on in Calcutta) and Dr. Dutt, of the Health Office. The others inoculated were several women and children, Dr. (Miss) Christie performing the operations. Up to date 1,386 people have been inoculated in Calcutta.

THE PEONS STRIKE AT THE S. C. COURT.

The strike of the bailiff's peons at the Court of Small Causes is practically at an end. This was brought about by the intervention of Mr. Ormond, the Chief Judge, who explained matters to the strikers and advised them to resume work. The man who prompted the others to go on strike, and who was taken before the Chief Judge, was warned and told to go back to his duties on pain of dismissal. The work in the Warrant Department was in no way hindered on Wednesday, and everything went on smoothly.

ASSAULT AT HOWRAH.

The further hearing of the case against three natives charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, assaulting Mr. Maxwell, a port surveyor, who had gone to the rescue of a Babu who was being assaulted by a mob over the inoculation scare, was resumed on Wednesday before Mr C. N. Banerji, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah. Three witnesses for the defence were examined, and the case was adjourned.

FRESH SEIZURE OF PLAGUE AND DEATHS.

Up to noon yesterday one fatal case of suspected plague was officially reported from the Mayo Native Hospital to the Health Department. The deceased was a Hindu, who was removed from Jorabagan Street on the 14th instant. He is said to have recently arrived in Calcutta from Jessore. On Wednesday six seizures of suspected cases were reported from Wards Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, 19, and 20, and one death from Ward No. 12. The total seizures registered up to that date amounted to 116 and total deaths to 87. A Eurasian girl, about 10 1-2 years of age, was reported by the Principal of the Medical College to have been suffering from suspected plague. He also reported a suspected case in Chandney Choke Street, the patient being a Eurasian. The third case reported was a girl, aged 15, in Lower Circular Road. A Chamar was taken from Hariparah (Suburbs) to the Campbell Hospital, reported as a suspected case by the Superintendent of that institution. Dr. Stevens reported a Mahomedan to be attacked with plague in Colootollah Street. Mr. Phelan was directed to proceed to the stable, where the patient, a syce, was lying, and have him removed to the Manicktollah Hospital. The Inspector went on with an ambulance, but had no police guard. On reaching the premises he was told that the patient had already been removed by his relatives to the Medical College Hospital. To ascertain the truth of this, the Inspector proceeded with the ambulance to the College Hospital, where on enquiry he was told that a patient from Colootollah had already been admitted. A large crowd had by this time assembled outside the College Hospital gates, and commenced shouting and throwing mud at the Inspector as he came out, and the budmashes went so far as to tellhim that if he attempted to remove anyone of their class from the neighbourhood, he would be assaulted. The Inspector quietly quitted the place without further molestation.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The following were the arrivals and departures by rail from Howrah and Sealdah, respectively, on Wednesday:—Howrah, arrivals, 1,501 less; departures, 937 less; Sealdh, arrivals, 934 excess; departures, 1,091 less.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

THE LATE MR. GLADSTONE.

IN the presence of a vast congregation representing every interest in the nation Mr. Gladstone was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. As on the occasion of th so-called lying-in-state in the famous hall across the way the ceremony was extremely simple almost bald; and although very little is said about it in the papers the opinion generally expressed, is that if a more imposing funeral could not have been arranged it would have been as well to have gratified the wish of the illustrious statesman that he should have been peacefully buried in the solitude of Hawarden. The pilgrimage to Westminster Hall somewhat made up for the entire absence of pomp and ceremonial such as one looks for in a State funeral; but it was a great mistake not to have had a procession through the principal streets of the Metropolis. On Saturday the Queen telegraphed to Mrs. Gladstone as follows :—"My thoughts are much with you to-day when your dear husband is laid to rest. To-day's ceremony will be most trying and painful for you, but it will be, at the same time, gratifying to you to see the respect and regret evinced by the nation for the memory of one whose character and intellectual abilities marked him as one of the most distinguished statesmen of my reign. I shall ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal in all that concerned my personal welfare and that of my family. Victoria R. I." I mentioned last week the comments of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Westminster Gazette* on the fact that no notice of Mr. Gladstone's death had appeared in the Court Circular and that her Majesty's condolences had been conveyed to the family in a private form. The *Chronicle* admits that the telegram of Saturday exhibits the womanly sympathy in which her Majesty is never deficient. But it does not cover the silence of the "Court Circular," both on Mr. Gladstone's retirement and on his death, nor, as a description of the life and work of the incomparably greatest political figure of her reign, can it be described as either gracious or adequate. The *Chronicle* adds :—"The Queen refers to Mr. Gladstone's 'character' and 'abilities' and his unshaken devotion to her family in terms which would sufficiently characterise the late estimable peer who was Mr. Dodson. But no one would imagine that she had before her eyes the great figure who began his career when she was a girl, who was four times her Prime Minister, and who repeatedly set himself against his own party when the individual interests of her family were in question. Let us hasten to add that the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York have, on this historic occasion, more than adequately responded to the sentiment of the nation." The *Westminster* still thinks the Queen was ill-advised not to use the "Court Circular" (as she has done before) to convey to the nation her sense of Mr. Gladstone's services to the State. But since she has chosen to confine herself to messages to Mrs. Gladstone, welcomes the publication of the telegram sent by her Majesty on Saturday. One can understand, devoted admirers being hurt at what they thought was a want of proper appreciation of his undoubted services to the Crown but was it necessary to say anything about it? One ardent follower of Mr. Gladstone and an occasional visitor at Hawarden complained in conversation with me of the Queen for speaking of her late Prime Minister as "one of the most distinguished statesman" of her reign. I asked him if he thought that it would be quite right for the Queen even if she thought it to describe Mr. Gladstone as "the most distinguished statesman" of her reign? He confessed that he thought it would not be right. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of this regrettable matter.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A CONSERVATIVE.

Some ten or twelve years ago I happened to be staying at a country house which was full of Conservatives. It was the time of Mr. Gladstone's greatest unpopularity and I shall never forget the scarcely veiled delight of my fellow guests when the news arrived that the great statesman had been snowballed at Dover on embarking for Calais. I ventured to tell my friends that they did not know what they owed to their *bete noire*; that he was really a strong Conservative force in the Liberal party; and that his disappearance from the scene would mean a very considerable advance of the Radical wing of Radicalism then being kept in check by Mr. Gladstone. They treated my suggestion with good-natured and well-bred contempts, but I daresay that many of them are now or will before very long be of the same way of thinking. In the *Speaker* of last Saturday, there is an interesting article signed "E. V." (Mr. Vesey Knox, M.P., Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, and successor of the late "Joe" Biggar in the representation of West Cavan). Referring to Mr. Gladstone's stay at his old and beloved University a few years ago Mr. Knox says that the ex-Premier startled them at All Souls by saying that he had always regretted the abolition of the distinctive dress of the gentleman commoner. "A mischievous diplomatist who now suffers in Equatorial Africa for his sins undertook to get him to go further and condemn the Reform Bill. He did not go quite so far but he went very near it. Asked whether he did not regret the old English system of constitutional checks and balances he replied" yes I have always been of that opinion. Mr. Hallam who though a Whig was a sincere lover of our ancient constitution and a man of sound luminous judgment also thought so. We have lost much in the course of the inevitable change." "It was" Mr. Knox adds, "a delightful touch that 'though a Whig.' Mr. Glardstone thank God never was a Whig which is one of the essential facts of his life. But in that moment he seemed to have gone back to the day when he denounced the Reform Bill at the Union with such eloquence that Charles Wordsworth felt sure he would one day be Prime Minister of England."

GLADSTONIAN APPRECIATIONS IN THE REVIEWS.

There are as might be expected several of the above in the June periodicals. One of these is by a lifelong friend of the Gladstone family, Sir Walter Phillimore who was recently elevated to the Bench by a Conservative Lord Chancellor. One point made by Sir Walter corroborates what Mr. Knox says in his article in the *Speaker* "Mr. Gladstone" we are told "never was a Radical of the French spirit or speaking more widely after the type found so commonly in the Latin nations and this for two reasons—his spirit of reverence and his patience under the yoke of discipline. It is but a corollary to say that he did not love change for changes sake. And it is interesting to know that rather less than two years ago he was heard declaiming in conversation with all his vigour against the mischief done by causeless and needless change." Those who can remember the circumstances connected with the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry of 1880, will not have forgotten the struggle made by the Radicals of that day to get a footing in the Cabinet. They wanted higher posts to be given to both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Gladstone did not want either but after much fighting he took Mr. Chamberlain into the cabinet but would only consent to an Under Secretatyship being given to Sir Charles Dilke. Later he was obliged to promote the the latter to cabinet rank; but any one who has had much to do with politics in the last 12 or 15 years knows how much soreness has prevailed in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's predelection for men either belonging to the old families or who were stamped with the hallmark of Eton and Oxford. Writing like Sir Walter Phillimore in the "Fortnightly" Canon MacColl declares that never was Minister less enamoured of office for office sake than Mr. Gladstone. "I remember" says the reverend gentleman "his saying to me in 1872 with reference to a petty Ministerial defeat inflicted by one of his own supporters which annoyed him. 'It would take very little to make one retire from public life. Office has no attraction for me except when I am dealing with important questions. The administrative routine of ordinary Government work except in connection with some great measure does not attract me and any one else can do it as well." It is pleasant to learn from Canon MacColl that Mr. Gladstone's feelings regarding his great rival Lord Beaconsfield were not precisely those with which he was popularly credited. In 1878 the Canon chanced to write a rather long article for the "Spectator" on the then Conservative leader. Mr. Gladstone asked Mr. MacColl the next time they met if he knew who wrote the article. He told Mr. Glandstone, who took exception to a statement in the article to the effect that Beaconsfield was a man of political animosities. Canon appealed to the well-known speeches against Peel. "I am sure you are wronged" Mr. Gladstone rejoined. "My belief is that Lord Beaconsfield has no political animosity and I think I ought to know for I have sat opposite to him as an opponent now for a good many years. What is true is that he would spare no effort to trample on me while I was an opponent, but that was part of his game. Now that I am no longer opposite him as an official opponent my belief is that Lord Beaconsfield has no animosity against me at all; as I have certainly none against him. Indeed there are traits in his character and career for which I shall always honour him—his gallant defence of his race, for example, his devotion to his wife, and his splendid Parliamentary pluck."

"MY MISSION IS TO PACIFY IRELAND."

Cannon MacCall points out that it is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Gladstone's adoption of Home Rule was a sudden conversion for the sake of office. Some persons will find confirmation of this in an incident related in the *National Review* by the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley who formerly served under Mr. Gladstone and who seceded from the Liberal party on account of the Irish question. One afternoon in November 1868, in the Park at Hawarden Mr. Ashley was standing by Mr. Gladstone holding his coat while he in his shirt sleeves was engaged in his favourite pastime. Up came a telegraph boy. Mr. Gladstone read the telegram and handed it to Mr. Ashley with the remark "very significant; and then went on with his labours. The message was that General Grey would arrive that evening from Windsor, obviously meaning that a mandate was being sent to Mr. Gladstone by the Queen charging him with the formation of his earliest ministry. "I said nothing (proceeds Mr. Ashley) but waited while the well-directed blows resounded in regular cadence. After a few moments the blows ceased and Mr. Gladstone resting on the handle of his axe looked up and with deep earnestness in his voice and great intensity in his face exclaimed 'My Mission is to pacify Ireland.' He then resumed his task and never said another word until the tree was down." Mr. Bryce, M. P., speaking at a memorial meeting in Aberdeen on Monday said that it was right to mention now that Mr. Gladstone was gone, that his Irish policy, so far from being devised as a mere party expedient, sprang from the inmost feelings of his nature. "He had been struck by the irreconcilable attitude of the representatives of Ireland in Parliament. He had sought the explanation of their temper in Irish hostory and had thrown himself into the study of it with all the passionate eagerness of his temperament. His imagination and his emotions had been kindled and touched by the miseries and wrongs which Ireland had suffered, and he felt himself called on to do what he could to redress the errors of the past." Mr. Bryce remembers once hearing him read with a voice he could scarcely control a narrative of some of the cruelties of 1798, and it was easy says the distinguished member for Aberdeen to see that the fervour which Mr. Gladstone threw into the advocacy of his own scheme sprang from the intensity with which he had realized these horrors, which, being now a century old, have almost passed from the recollection of Englishmen and Scotchmen. By some of his supporters as Mr. Bryce quite reasonably surmises Home Rule for Ireland may have been accepted, not as a thing excellent in itself, but as the only alternative to a persistence in the policy of coercion which they held to have failed irretrivably. Not so with him. His faith in freedom made him believe that a policy of self-government would work for good in Ireland and for peace and friendship between the two islands, and he used to express to those of us who sat beside him on the bench in the House of Common in 1893 his amazement at the disposition to assume that every power conceded to an Irish legislature would be misused. The arguments he employed were not the mere skilful inventions of a resourceful mind; they expressed the deepest convictions of his heart.

THE FUTURE OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

There are some people who think that the sad event of May 19, which for nearly a fortnight absolutely absorbed the public mind and still engages no small amount of sympathetic attention, will make for Home Rule. Those who hold this view base their opinion I suppose upon the universal admission that, however, wrong Mr. Gladstone may have been he was not actuated by the small motives attributed to him at the time. But any tendency to Home Rule that may be apparent as the result of the emotions aroused by the memorable doings of the past fourteen days are not unlikely to be counteracted by the continued fierce of hostility of the rival Irish parties. At the annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain hold at Birmingham of all places on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., —once familiarly called "Tary Pay"—a desire to hold out the olive branch was manifested, but Mr. John Redmond is as obdurate as ever, at a meeting in Dablin on Tuesday seemed to gloat over the prospect of Mr. Gladstone's death creating an "open rupture" between the Anti-Parnellites and the Liberals. He declared it to be absurd of Mr. T. P. O'Connor to say that there would be no change in the policy of the Liberal party, having regard to the fact that Lord Rosebery was coming back to office unfettered and unpledged on the Irish question. We are all aware that certain forces are at work to restore Lord Rosebery to the Liberal leadership but it is news to learn that he is "coming back to office." Certainly things have not been looking very promising for the Government of late; but they have gained credit by the Anglo-American "rapprochement"—which is being celebrated to-night by a big banquet at the Hotel Cecil—and I fancy Lord Ros

this country; but here again we are in perfect accord with all the more respectable classes in the United States.

MR. THOMAS ALLEN REED.

The much respected head of short hand writers, Mr. T. A. Reed, has I believe many friends in India who will hear with regret that the condition of his health is exceedingly grave. He is suffering from a serious internal complaint and the chances of his recovery are I am afraid hopeless.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Playfair whose death occurred on Sunday was a man of many activties and he will be missed in various spheres of action. He was born at Meerut on May 21, 1819 and was the youngest looking man for his age I ever knew. But increasing years have lately told upon him so much that he has of late had to curtail his engagements and it was a disappointment to him that when a gifted young Bengalee scientist visited England last year and lectured before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts he could not for the reason I have mentioned accept the invitation given to him to preside on the occasion. The subject of the lecture was the need of greater facilities for imparting instruction in science in India; Lord Playfair's hereditary connexion with that country—his father was Chief Inspector General of Hospitals in Bengal—would have mark him on that ground alone an appropriate chairman. He was educated at St. Andrews and he is sometimes spoken of in private as the only Scotsman who after leaving his native country has gone back to work there; but this is probably a Sassinach libel. After holding various appointments in England he was in 1856 elected Professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. He oved his earlier success in life probably in a large measure to the fact that he assisted the Prince Consort in his schemes for the intellectual elevation of the nation. He was a favourite at court, and I hear from one of his relative that the widow has received a touching letter of condolence from her Majesty. As a Parliamentarian he had a certain success, having been respectively Postmaster-General, Chairman of Ways and Means, and Vice-President of the Council. He was an enthusiastic Free Trader and his services however overborne he might be by other claims were always at the disposal of the Cobden Club.

I have also to record the deaths of Mr. Samuel Plimsoll the Sailor's friend; the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland the octogenarian supporter and friend of Mr. Gladstone; Sir Robert Rawlinson, the veteran sanitary reformer who was one of the gentlemen selected by Lord Palmerston to concert measures to improve the condition of the troops in the Crimean war; Mr. Abel Smith, Conservative member for South Hertfordshire; Colonel William Penney, a well known Somersetshire squire who sat in the Parliament of 1832; Sir Walter Simpson, Bart; General Sir David Dodgson, General T. E. Knox; Lieutinant-General H. Stannus, Lieutinant-Colonel Donatus O'Brien, Superintendent of the India Store Department; Colonel Vivian Mathias, Royal Marines; Surgeon-Major Charles Lowdell; Mr. Samuel Stitt, a prominent Liverpool Merchant and politician; Mr. C. F. Wintle, late of the Bengal Opium Department; Mr. Eric Mackay one of the more talented of the minor poets and step brother of Miss Marie Corelli.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The eleventh annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Meadow Street, Mr. Hafiz Sulleman Gubbol Wahed, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit for your adoption this their eleventh report for the year ending 31st December 1897. From the audited Balance sheet and the statement of the profit & loss account, it will be seen that the yearunder review has resulted in a loss of Rs. 18,318-8-9 to the company from which deducting Rs. 990-7-4 being the balance brought forward from last year's account, the net loss comes to Rs. 17,323-1-5. Your directors regret that the result was due to the adverse and unforseen circumstances such as famine and scarcity of labour consequent on prevalence of plague epidemic. Your directors ordered out the necessary preparatory machinary which has been fitted up and is now mostly working. To accommodate this machinary, your directors had to make the required extention to the mill buildings. Two of your directors Messrs. Khimji Purshotum and Khimji Jairam Narranjee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Your mill buildings, machinary and stock of cotton, yarn, stores &c. are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 17,14,450. You are requested to apoint auditors for the current year and to fix thier remuneration.

The report and auditors accounts were approved and adopted. Messrs. Khimjee Purshotum and Khimjee Jairam Narranjee, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temulje, and Bapubhai Caliandhai were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR MULTAN.

There was a collison on Monday morning last, at Gilawala Railway Station, some 25 miles from Multan Cantonment on the Karachi line. A goods train on arrival was placed on the loop line, the main line having been left clear for another goods train which had left the next station, a distance of 15 miles, and which was timed to arrive at Gilawala at 4-3 a.m. Pending the arrival of this train the train already in Gilawala station commenced shunting with the permission of the station-master, and in order to be thoroughly secure danger signals were turned towards Shujabad so that the train expected would not in any case come into Gilawala yard, but would stop outside the distant signal and whistle announcing its arrival. The shunting had been carried on for about 15 minutes, and at the critical moment, when the shunting engine was in the point of pushing forward a truck to be handshunted into a dead siding, the train from Sujabad came into the yard in spite of the signals, dashing into the engine on the points, which again was violently hurled against the truck being hand-shunted. The coolies who were pushing the truck in question were killed. The local railway authorities immediately proceeded to the spot and cleared the line. Police and railway enquiries are being prosecuted to determine through whose negligence the collision occurred. The driver of the waiting train was a European, whilst a native was in charge of the incoming train. Neither, strange to say, was seriously hurt.

OBITUARY.

SIR E. BURNE-JONES.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart., was born in Birmingham, Aug. 1833, and educated at King Edward's School in that town. He entered Exeter College, Oxford, 1853, but left before taking any degree, in order to become an artist. He came to London for that purpose in the beginning of 1856, and entered no school of art, but drew much from life, and watched Rossetti at work in his studio when that was possible. He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. at Oxford in 1881, and an Honorary Fellowship given by Exeter College; was elected President of the Royal Birminghgam Society of Artists, 1885; re-elected, 1888, and elected Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1885. He resigned his Associateship of the Royal Academy in 1893. His principal oil paintings are a triptych of "Venus Mirror," "Chant d'Amour," "Laus Veneri," "Feast of Peleus," "Merlin and Vivien," "The Tree of Forgiveness," four pictures of "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Golden Stair," "The Annunciation," "The Mill," "The Hours," "The Wheel of Fortune," "Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," "The Resurrection," and (his first picture shown at the R.A.) "The Depths of the Sea," "The Garden of Pan," "The Tower of Brass," and the four pictures of the Sleeping Palace (1890) which were exhibited at Agnews and are known as "The Legend of the Briar Rose"; these are oil pictures. His principal water colours are "The Wine of Circe," "St. Dorothy," "Love Among the Ruins," "Temperantia," "Spes," "Fides," "Caritas," "The Days of Creation," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day," "Night," Mr. Burne-Jones has also designed for stained glass, his best known work of this nature being the St. Cecilia window of Christ Church, Oxford. He has also designed a fine mosaic for the apse of the American Church at Rome. His pictures have been chiefly exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery and New Gallery. A collection of most of his works was exhibited at the latter gallery in the autumn and winter of 1893. He was made a Baronet in 1894, is an Hon. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and one of the founders of the New Gallery.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

UNDUE EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

DATTA ALIAS VISHNU VS. NARAYEN BALLARAM SHIMPI AND ANOTHER.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. M. N. Nanavatty, additional first class subordinate judge at Poona, A.P., in appeal No. 35 of 1897. Mr. R. V. Desai appeared for Datta "alias" Vishnu, adopted son of Ambubai, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for Narayen and another original defendants and respondents.

This appeal arose out of an application made by the present respondents who were defendants in a suit for injunction filled against them by the appellants in the year 1881. The applicants alleged that the decree against them in that suit was passed in July 1882; that the appeal against that decision was disposed of in January 1883, and that the second appeal against that decision was decided by the High Court in July 1885. The applicants further alleged that in the year 1883 plaintiffs presented a darkhast for the execution of the Decree of the High Court, in which the Subordinate Judge of Poona held that the portion of the privy referred to in the plaint beyond the points "Kha" "Ga" marked in a map should be removed: that in an appeal against this order it was held in 1886 that the portion beyond "Kha" and "Ga" up "Ta" and "Tha" marked in the map should be retained, but that the portion beyond "Ta" and "Tha" should be removed; that this order was not appealed against, but that during the pendency of this last mentioned appeal, plaintiffs executed the order of the Subordinate Judge and got the portion of the privy between "Kha" and "Ga" and "Ta" and "Tha" also removed. The applicants presented their darkhast in the year 1895 for restoration of that portion of the privy by the plaintiffs, which had been wrongfully removed on their application. Plaintiffs, replied that the relief sought was not granted by the decree on which defendants relied, and that the application could not be inasmuch as a previous application of the defendants regarding the same matter had been already rejected. The Joint Subordinate Judge of Poona rejected the application on the grounds that it was time-barred, that the applicants were not entitled under the High Court's decree to the relief sought, and that it was physically impossible to restore the portion of the privy that was pulled down. In appeal the First Class Subordinate Judge, A.P., at Poona, reversed the order of the Court of first instance and ordered that the application of the defendants be restored to the file and disposed of according to law. Against this decision plaintiffs preferred this second appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons in giving the court's decision, said:—As a notice in this case under section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code was issued on the 2nd February 1891, the provisions of clause 5 of article 179 of the Limitation Act apply and time will run from that date. (See Bai Parvati vs. Jaswantrai. (P. J. for 1896, p. 631.) It was argued that as the application, of 1891 was withdrawn, it should be treated as if it had never been made, and Pirjade vs. Pirjade (I. L. R., 6 Bom., p. 681.) Kifayat Ali vs. Ram Singh (Ibid., 7 All., p. 359.) Sarju Prasad vs. Sita Ram (Ibid., 10 All., p. 71.) and Radha Charan vs. Man Singh (Ibid., 12 All., p. 392.) were cited in support of this argument. Those cases, however, were dissented from in Tacklind vs. Kashinath (Ibid., 10 Bom., p. 62.) and Wajihan vs. Bishwanath (Ibid., 18 Calc., p. 462.) and Radha Kishen vs. Radha Pershad Sing (Ibid., p. 515.), and the Legislature by Act VI of 1892 has amended the Code in conformity with these latter decisions. We, therefore, hold that the present application is not time-barred. On the second point it has been argued that the respondents are not entitled to the Relief they ask for. With the materials at our disposal we are not able satisfactorily to determine this point. The facts are these. The appellants in executing their decree caused a privy to be pulled down and it has been decided that this was not right as the pulling down of that portion of it which was built on the ground within the letters *t h gh* and *g* on the plan. The respondents ask for restitution in the shape of an order that the appellants rebuild that portion of the privy, and that in default of their so doing, their property to the value of Rs. 200 be attached and sold and the privy result out of the sale proceeds. The Judge of the Court of first instance says that it is impossible to erect a new privy on the ground indicated. The Judge of the lower appellate Court says that there is nothing on the record to show this and that compensation might at least be awarded; and for this purpose he has reversed the first Court's order rejecting the application as time-barred, and remanded it for legal disposal. We think that this is a proper order. It may be possible to extend the privy which now stands on the land within the letters *kh g k* and *d* over the land in question, and if so, there seems no reason why the appellants should not bear the cost of this extension. We not however, prejudge the case further than by remarking that, it seems clearly to be the case, the respondents have suffered loss by the undue execution of the decree by the appellants, they would be entitled to some restitution, even if, as has been hinted, they are not the owners of the land but only of an easement in the shape of having their privy upon it. We leave the amount and form of this restitution, as it has been left by the District Court, to be determined by the first Court, and if that latter Court does not determine it rightly, there can be an appeal from its decision. The Judge of the lower appellate Court has rightly disposed of the case before him, and we dismiss this appeal with costs.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

June 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.
*Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gorupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.
(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.
Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowetschensk.
*Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Mozambique, Lourenco, and Marques interrupted. Both routes to South Africa being interrupted, telegrams for South Africa can be sent to Mozambique and thence over interrupted section by steamer.
Cable Mole St Nicholas Santiago De Cuba interrupted

"W. E. Gladstone, Foreign Affairs," is the title printed on a volume in the Library of the National Liberal Club. This book has now become one of the most precious treasures of the Gladstone Library. It is a collection of Parliamentary papers bearing Mr. Gladstone's autographs and annotations. The first bears his signature and the date 1838, and refers to the affairs of Lower Canada. One of the earliest notes is bracketed at the side of a passage in Lord Glenelg's dispatch to Lord Gosford requiring notice to be given to Government officers whose salaries could no longer be defrayed out of the resources at the disposal of the Crown. "This is very hard," is the sympathetic remark of Mr. Gladstone. Another marginal note appears against a reference to the Crown: "Bad again, places the Crown in an improper view." Brackets and underscorings are numerous, and enable one in reading the Blue Book to follow the working of Mr. Gladstone's critical mind when he was perusing it. Some of the side comments are eloquent in their brevity. "Harks back" is at the head of one dispatch; "Mitigated Papineauism" at the top of another. A passage in a confidential dispatch from Lord Gosford, excusing himself for not earlier showing his determination to redress political grievances and offering resignation, is marked "What?" There are eloquent double marks of exclamation against another dispatch of Lord Gosford's, and the note" for fear of exaggerating appearances he neglected to provide for realities." An address of the Sons of Liberty at Montreal is annotated "taken from the 1st paragraph of the American Declaration of Independence." Mr. Gladstone's pencilled initials appear on the correspondence relating to Canton which is bound up in the volume referred to above, and a second Canton Correspondence dealing with the affair of the lorcha Arrow bears his autograph in ink and the words "Cloak Room" in pencil, several pencilled comments, one unfortunately cut by the binder, and an inserted copy of a letter from an officer employed before Canton. Mr. Gladstone had endorsed this document "Letter from China." The volume includes also Mr. Gladstone's copies of the Treaty of San Stefano and of the Berlin Treaty. On the outside covers of these papers are Mr. Gladstone's analysis of their contents, an index of subjects with references to the pages or number of the articles of the Treaty.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, with the overland mails of the 3rd instant, arrived in harbour at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Brittain, Rvd A B	Hemley, Mr T A
Beresford, Capt	Lazenis, Mr D
Bona, Miss	Rawson, Mr C
Bradbury, Mr	Tidy, Mr
Cullen, Mrs	Trelawny, Mr
Ford, Mr J	Widdicombe, Mrs
Griffin, Miss	Weyer, Bandmaster G, Mrs and 3 children
Gimfurd, Mr and Infant	
Holden, Mr A	

From Marseilles.

Abbott, Mr E	Murray, Mr G
Beachcroft, Mr and Mrs	Macfarlane, Mr J
Francis, Mr	Mulvaney, Surg-Maj
Hardie, Mr C	Robinson, Mr C E
Jackson, Mr and Miss	Thornburn, Mr and Mrs
Keskar, Dr	Vaughan, Mr
McInnes, Mr H R	Welby, Capt
Morrison, Mr J	

From Brindisi.

Gregory, Mr	Mackenzie, Mr
Johnstone, Mr W A	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

There have been many rumours and false reports from the seat of war this week, but the only important fact seems to be that a sharp conflict took place off Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday afternoon, Commodore Schley's squadron approached the entrance of the harbour for the purpose of bombarding the Morro, La Socapa, and Punta Gorda forts, under which bay a Spanish warship, stripped for action. The forts and the man-of-war at once opened a heavy fire on the American fleet; which replied with great vigour. The engagement between the Americans and the forts continued two hours. The Spaniard, which had become a target for all Admiral Schley's guns, retired inside the harbour at an early stage. As to the result of the engagement, Admiral Schley retired, and the Spanish telegrams assert that he was repulsed. "Our ironclad, closing the mouth of the port," says the Spanish Admiral, "repulsed the attack, causing damage to the enemy." On the other hand, the American accounts, and even one Spanish non-official account, are to the effect that the United States ships inflicted immense damage on the forts. Two are said to have been battered to pieces, the Morro batteries being specially mentioned. Damage was done to some of the American ships by the guns of the forts, it being mentioned that one of the unarmoured cruisers was seriously injured; but whether there was loss of life is not known. The unofficial reports generally agree in stating that there must have been considerable loss of life on the Spanish side.

The financial troubles of Spain have become very serious, and on Wednesday again there was a panic in Madrid. The rush of people to the Bank of Spain demanding silver for their notes was continuous. The financial situation absorbed the attention of the city. The state of the Bank is considered to be a more serious matter than any reverse in the war, inasmuch as the impossibility of the Bank to afford help to the Government would mean the impossibility of conducting the war.

"Very simple," but very impressive, was the ceremonial with which the mortal remains of William Ewart Gladstone were laid to rest on Saturday in Westminster Abbey, amid manifestations of morning which extended throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. Vast multitudes assembled in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, while the accomodation available in the latter was occupied to the fullest extent by a gathering which included several members of the Royal Family, leading members of the two Houses of Perliament, the principal representatives of the Municipal Corporations and other public bodies throughout the country, and a specially honoured company from Hawarden estate and village. Mrs. Gladstone appears to have borne the trying ordeal with wonderful fortitude. The most touching moment at the grave, it is said, was when Mrs. Gladstone, calling the little girl Dorothy Drew to her, kissed her, and, pointing to the open ground, spoke a few words, as if bidding her say goodbye to her grandfather. Mrs. Gladstone afterwards conveyed a word or two of thanks to the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, Sir Algernon West, and others, to Mrs. Gladstone left the Abbey she was stopped by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York, who wished to speak a word of sympathy to the aged widow.

An interesting telegram from Wei-hai-wei, dispatched on Monday, describes the situation, now that the port and fortress have been handed over to the British authorities, as bunched and fifty marines have been landed from the fleet, and the British and Chinese flags are flying side by side. The naval officers report that there is a greater expanse of deep water in the harbour than was expected. Bluejackets and marines are exploring the new British possession, already an excellent site has been chosen for a recreation ground. On Monday a football match took place, and Prince Henry of Prussia was among the spectators.

Within the last week or two a good deal has been written in several of the London papers against the appearance of Private Findlater, the hero of Dargai, in a military sketch at the Alhambra Music Hall. One result of the criticism was the modification of the programme, in so far that latterly Piper Findlater's part was confined to an exhibition of his bag pipe playing. It was notified, however, that his performances will be entirely discontinued, in consequence of comunications, with the War Office. A post, it is stated, has been found for Piper Findlater in Her Majesty's household.

Burslem, well known from its association with the early work of Josiah Wedgwood in the improvement of earthenware, was on Tuesday the scene of a dreadful tragedy, a crate maker named Frederick Hall having drowned the two children, Lucy, aged 7, and Edward, aged 4, and then committed suicide. The man's mind had become unhinged through brooding over want of employment and the state of poverty to which his household had been reduced.

At Huntingdon Assizes on Wednesday one trial was commenced before Mr Justice Hawkins, of Walter Horsford, farmer, Spaldwick, on a charge of murder by causing poison to be administered to his cousin Mrs. Annie Holmes, a widow. The prisoner was arrested soon after his marriage, and the allegation of the prosecution is that the widow was got rid of in order to guard against revelations of a compromising character coming to the knowledge of his wife.

It is announced from New York that the negotiations between Great Britain, the United States, and Canada were concluded on Monday night after a most satisfactory discussion. A definite agreement has been reached for the creation of a Commission to consider all the subjects of controversy between the United States and Canada, and for the adjustment thereof. An agreement will be submitted to Great Britain for approval.

Damage to the extent of between £12,000 and £15,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in the early hours of Sunday morning in the Park Brewery of Thomas Usher & Son (Limited), Edinburgh. One half of the extensive range of buildings was destroyed along with a large quantity of malt.

A new opera, entitled "The Beauty Stone," by Messrs. Pinero and J. Comyns Carr and Sir Arthur Sullivan was produced at the Savoy Theatre London on Saturday evening. The opera had a very favourable reception.

Obituary.—Lord Playfair, Lord Courtenay, Sir Thomas Dyke, Acland, Sir Robert Rawlinson, Sir W. G. Simpson. Mr. Abel Smith, M.P.; General Sir D. S. Dodson, General T. E. Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Seannus, Colonel W. Penney and Colonel V. D. Mathias; Commander Ballairs, the Rev. C. V. Spencer, Mr. L. Lowenstam, Dr. J. B. Melson and Dr. T. G. Wright; Lady C. E. Garnier and Lady C. F. Stirling.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Badcock, Quartermaster-General in India, is granted furlough for eighteen months, on private affairs, under rule 9 of 1868.

Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Angelo, 20th Punjab Infantry, have passed the higher standard examination in Pushtu.

It is notified that shabraques, flounces, throat-plumes or any other similar ornament forming part of a military officer's saddlery, as laid down in the War Office Dress Regulations or in Army Regulations, India, Volume VII., "Dress," are included in the term "saddlery of a military pattern."

The following General Order is issued:—Under instructions from the Secretary of State for War, it is notified that in order to check if possible the great waste which is caused by the invaliding of young British soldiers, it is desirable that a certain time may be allowed to pass after the discharge of men from hospital before they are called upon to perform their full duties as soldiers. With a view to attaining this object officers in medical charge of British troops in notifying to commanding officers that soldiers have been discharged from hospital, will, when they consider it advisable, state from what particular duties and for what period such men should be exempted.

The following appointments are made:—15th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant Cheyne, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity. 24th Punjab Intantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Thuiller, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 32nd Punjab Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant C. W. Robinson, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenant Murray, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Herdon, Wing Officer, 25th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

FUNERAL OF MR. GLADSTONE.

SERVICE IN THE ABBEY.

SCENES IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

The remains of the great Commoner who passed away at Hawarden on the early morning of Ascension Day were laid to rest in Westminster Abbey on an ever-memorable Whitsun-Eve. In the chill of a grey dawn, under leaden skies and a drizzling rainfall, the unprivileged of the people took up early all the points wherefrom a glimpse of the passage of the body from the Hall of William Rufus to the doors of the Abbey might be gained. Within the precincts of Hall and Church gathered, in due course, those we call the great, Princes of the blood, the highborn, men of ancient lineage, men of the people, men of learning, the eloquent, the witty, the leaders of this great nation. All for a few fleeting minutes were united by one common bond. Party strife was forgotten in a peace of God. And there was no pageantry. As was the lying-in-state, so was the burial—simple, so far as outward display went, to the point even of meagreness, but unspeakably impressive for all that; and the occasion will not be least remembered for the silence that seemed to hold in thrall the crowds that thronged Broad Sanctuary, Parliament-square, and Palace-yard, amidst whom even the inevitable hawkers were not exempt from the all-pervading spirit of the moment.

By 8 a.m. the last vigil of the devoted band that had "watched" by the body of Mr. Gladstone was closed; and the coffin was left standing in the centre of Westminster Hall to await the hour of burial. The Great Hall which had for two days seen such a remarkable concourse—a concourse of some 300,000 persons, all told—pass within its walls was almost gloomy at 9 a.m. by comparison. The great doors were closed, and the movements of the few who were privilege to come to take a last look at the simply-draped bier that had answered to the purposes of a catafalque scarcely stirred the air or made a sound. The barriers that had guided the crowd remained, but the centre had been taken away, leaving a space twenty feet wide down the centre of the Hall. The six brass holders in which the funeral lights were placed on Friday had given way to the four massive silver holders which were employed on the first day of lying-in-state; there was no other embellishment of the coffin, but Archbishop Benson's silken pall still lay at the coffin foot. The Duke of Norfolk, in simple morning dress, was on duty from an early hour, taking a last anxious glance round to see that all was in order. At nine o'clock a momentary gleam of sunshine struggled through a window in the Hall and fell on the coffin. The moment was opportune, and Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., took advantage of it to obtain photographs of the Hall and the plain oaken casket resting on the catafalque. A group of about one hundred men clad in deep mourning—the Hawarden contingent, who had journeyed up the previous day—were admitted to the Hall in a body. Quite a number of them saw for the first time the outer precincts of the noble building in which for over sixty years Mr. Gladstone had been a potent and remarkable figure. Haggers were there from Hawarden and Buckley, agricultural labourers on the estate, and miners from the Aston Hall pits. By the time Big Ben had boomed forth the hour of ten all spectators had settled down in such places as they had been able to command to await the coming of the cortege.

THE ASSEMBLY OF PEERS AND COMMONERS.

Before 9 a.m. carriages began to arrive at the Peers' entrance in Old Palace-yard. Among the early arrivals were three members of Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry—Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Carrington, and the Earl of Cork. At 10 a.m. the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. As to the attendance, it was not crowded; but the assembly was larger than it had been on any day of the present Session. The House was constituted in regular form. The clerks, who rigged at the table, were also present, and the Earl of Morley, as Chairman of Committees, was in his place opposite. The noble lords glided to their places silently and solemnly. Everybod was in mourning attire. Black kid gloves were generally worn. The Lord Chancellor had lawn cuffs upon the sleeves of his robe. The Prime Minister was absent from the Government bench; but he was in Westminster Hall close by all that remained of the mighty dead. The front Opposition bench was empty, except for the presence for a time of Lord Reay and Lord Brassey, the explanation being found nearer the bier of the honoured chief in the adjoining Hall, it having been arranged that members of the late Ministry should form a group in the procession apart from the general body of the Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury was absent from the former seat on the front Episcopal bench, because his presence was required in connection with the last sad rites at the Abbey. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York did not enter the House, but went direct to the room reserved for the pall-bearers in Westminster Hall. The Duke of Cambridge, however, was present for a short time, leaning on a walking-stick. The lords on the Government bench included the Duke of Devonshire, Viscount Cross, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord James of Hereford, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Belper, and the Earl of Onslaw. The lords spiritual, whose white robes lent the only bit of colour to the sombre scene, were represented by the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London, Chichester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Ripon, St. Albans, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Truro, and Winchester. It is recorded that Pitt's funeral was attended by ten bishops and thirty-two peers, including the Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland. On the present occasion at least four times that number of peers were present. Among them were the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Buccleuch (who, as Earl of Dalkeith, sat in the Commons for Mid Lothian till the dead statesman wrested the seat from him in the memorable campaign of some eighteen years ago), the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquises of Ailesbury, Lothian, Huntly, Breadalbane, and Bristol, Earl Cowper (once Mr. Gladstone's Viceroy of Ireland, and now a Liberal Unionist), the Earl of Crewe (who filled the same post in the Home Rule Ministry), the Earl of Galloway, Earl Grey, the Earl of Haddington (the Earl of Northbrook (a former colleague of Mr. Gladstone's and ex-Viceroy of India), Viscounts Halifax, Knutsford, Llandaff, and Peel, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lords Coleridge, Davey, Farquhar, Hawkesbury, Iveagh, Ludlow, Morris, Overtoun, Northbourne, Stalbridge, Rothschild, Tweedale, Hobhouse, Heneage, and Connemara. After an interval of waiting, the Lord Chancellor rose and proceeded to leave the House by the bar preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms (the Hon. Sir Wellington Ohely Talbot), carrying the mace, and by the Purse-bearer. Next came the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Devonshire and Viscount Cross, and then the peers present according to their rank in the peerage, dukes, marquises, earls, and viscounts, the bishops taking their place before the barons. In the Lords' lobby they formed four deep, and here the procession was reinforced at its head by the Windsor and Richmond Heralds, distinguished only by the staves they carried Police-inspector Kendrick, four officers of the staff of, Black Rod, the Gentleman Usher and Yeoman Usher, and the three Clerks of the House. Thus marshalled, the procession filed slowly along the Lords' corridor into the central hall where they followed in rear of the Commons' procession, and so on between the line of marble statues in St. Stephen's corridor to the scene of interest in Westminster Hall.

The Commoners began to assemble before nine o'clock. The Lower House was wrapped in the same stillness that enveloped the gathering of the Peers. At 10-10 the Speaker entered, and ten minutes later he rose in his place, this being the signal for the procession to start for Westminster Hall. Preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, the right hon. gentleman walked slow pace across the lobby in the direction of the Central Hall, accompanied by his regular entourage, and followed first by Privy Councillors and afterwards by the general body of the people's representatives. The first group of four members consisted of Sir John Mowbray, Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Home Secretary; the second of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, and Sir Charles Dilke; the third of Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Curzon, and Mr. Brodrick; the fourth of Mr. Jackson, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Power Williams, and Sir John Gorst. Other notable groups were to be observed as the procession moved slowly on its way through the Central Hall and St. Stephen's Hall to the spot where the coffin rested. One of these was a family group, comprising Sir Joseph Pease, his two sons, and Mr. Paulton; another was purely Scotch, Sir Charles Cameron, Sir William Dunn, Mr. Souttar, and Mr. John Wilson (Govan) walking side by side; while a third consisted of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Blake, Mr. T. P. O'Conner, and Mr. MacNeill. The last of the Commoners to leave the Chamber were Mr. Hayes Fisher, Mr. Anstruther, and Viscount Curzon, three of the junior Treasury whips.

After the members came the Senior clerks, who were privileged to attend the funeral, and then fell in a contingent of Privy Councillors without seats in either House of Parliament, who had been formed up in the lower waiting-hall, which abuts upon the Central Hall. The Privy Councilors in attendance were Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Arthur Hayter, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Sir Richard Paget, Mr. Thomas Sinclair, Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, Sir Frederick Peel, and Sir William Marriott.

Altogether upwards of 400 members of the House of Commons walked in the procession to Westminster Hall and thence to the Abbey.

IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

At 10-30 the solemn tolling of the bell of St. Margaret's could be heard in Westminster Hall, and soon the first part of the procession—the members of the House of Commons—came down the flight of steps leading from St. Stephen's Hall. At their head appeared Inspector Horsley, chief of the House of Commons police, in his uniform. Two Pursuivants of Arms, Rouge Dragon (Mr. E. Green) and Portcullis (Mr. Joseph Watkin), without insignia, save their short white staves, came next; and they were followed by two of the House of Commons' attendants in short cut-a-way jackets, knee-breeches and silk stockings, wearing their silver-gilt badges on their breasts. Then came the Serjeant-at-Arms, with the Mace on his shoulder. His Court dress this was white silk rosette on each shoulder, and he wore the broad silver chain of his office. Immediately behind the Serjeant-at-Arms came the Speaker, in huge full-bottomed wig, and long, ample State robe, heavily embroidered with gold lace, the train of which was upheld by a train-bearer. Two of the messengers of the House of Commons in their usual evening dress followed; after these came the Chaplain to the House in gown and cassock, and the Speaker Secretary in Court dress; and next the three Clerks of the Table in their wigs and gowns. Four hundred Commoners, four abreast, habited in the deepest black, with slow, measured tread, passed the bier on the left, and on out into New Palace-yard. After the Commoners came members of the clerks and other officials of the House; and at the rear were three of the messengers, wearing their badges. They were followed by a small group of Privy Councillors, not being members of either House, led by two Pursuivants of Arms, Blue Mantle (Mr. G. Ambrose Lee) and Rouge Croix Marshall carrying white wands.

After an interval of about ten minutes the House of Lords came as the House of Commons had come, down the flight of steps from St. Stephen's Hall. Inspector Kendrick, the chief of the House of Lord's police, headed the array. Next came Windsor Herald (W. A. Lindsay, Q. C.) and Richmond Herald (Mr. C. H. Athill) with nothing save their white wands, to distinguish them from the common level of uniformity in black frock coats, back ties, and silk hats. Four door-keepers of the House of Lords in their customary evening dress and badges followed. After them came the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod of the late Ministry, in the last file, and therefore nearest the coffin, being Earl Spencer, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Asquith. Lancaster Herald (Mr. Bellasis) appeared at the head of the representatives of Royal personages—Count Arco Valley, Secretary of the German Embassy, representing the Empress Frederick; Sir Robert Collins, K.C.B., representing the Duchess of Albany; Major A. Collins, M.V.O., representing the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; Lord Monson, C.V.O., representing the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. Then came the representatives of Foreign Sovereigns—M. Georges de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, representing the Tsar of Russia; General Ferrero, the Italian Ambassador, representing the King of Italy; Mr. de Bille, Danish Minister, representing the King of Denmark, Baron van Brad Pitt's funeral was attended by ten bishops and thirty-two peers, including the Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland. On the present occasion at least four times that number of peers were present. Among them were the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Buccleuch (who, as Earl of Dalkeith, sat in the Commons for Mid Lothian till the dead statesman wrested the seat from him in the memorable campaign of some eighteen years ago), the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquises of Ailesbury, Lothian, Huntly, Breadalbane, and Bristol, Earl Cowper (once Mr. Gladstone's Viceroy of Ireland, and now a Liberal Unionist), the Earl of Crewe (who filled the same post in the Home Rule Ministry), the Earl of Galloway, Earl Grey, the Earl of Haddington (the Earl of Northbrook (a former colleague of Mr. Gladstone's and ex-Viceroy of

THE WAR.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

REPORTS from Port au Prince, Cape Haytien, and other sources state that on the afternoon of May 31, an American fleet of fifteen warships bombarded the forts and harbour of Santiago de Cuba for nearly two hours —with what result is not known. On the night of May 29, Spanish torpedo boats are stated to have feinted an attack on the American vessels. During this move, it is added, the ships of Admiral Cervera, with the exception of the Christobal Colon, managed to escape to sea in the darkness. Admiral Sampson, who has succeeded Admiral Schley in command off Cuba, has with him the Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas Brooklyn, New York, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Marblehead, Scorpion, Vesuvius, Porter, Harvard, Yale, and Eagle. A British steamer has been seized of Santiago, and her officers thrown into prison. It is also stated that the "Times" correspondent, Mr. E. F. Knight, is a prisoner in a fortress at Havana.

In a letter to the House of Representatives submitting additional estimates on account of the war, Mr. Algar says that he proposes the despatch of from 15,000 to 20,000 troops to Cuba at once, to be followed as rapidly as possible by 50,000.

The Americans have ordered from a French firm a couple of balloons to be used from the ships of the squadron blockading Cuba for reconnoitring purposes.

Apprehension is felt in Madrid in connection with the position of the Bank of Spain, which has been entrusted by the Government with the negotiation of a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent, to be advanced as required. In the Chamber at Madrid, on May 31, a bill for preventing the exportation of coined and uncoined silver was passed. From Spanish sources it is reported that efforts are being made to obtain the intervention of the Powers, with a view of arriving at an "honourable peace." Senor Castelar has been severely criticised in the Senate for an article attacking the Queen-Regent.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

A British force has occupied Wei-hai-wei, and measures are being taken to improve the fortifications and to institute effective sanitation on the island.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Wei-hai-wei on May 31, and accompanied by Admiral Sir E. Seymour, visited the British camp.—A "Daily Telegraph" despatch states that the British Minister has overcome the opposition at Pekin to the Jardine-Matheson contract for the Yangtse-Sha Valley Railway, and that efforts are being made to induce the British Government to claim Yung Ching Bay, east of Wei-hai-wei.—A Shanghai telegram says, the Russians are forcing the first class merchants to take out licences at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, amounting to £200 annually for each merchant and trade.—The Government of Korea have decided to open three more ports and to make Ping-Yang an open market.—It is reported that M. Doumer, the Governor-General of Tongking, is to be recalled.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT MANILA.

DETAILS BY AN EYEWITNESS.

GALLANT FIGHT AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

THE following graphic account of the great naval battle between the American and Spanish squadrons in Manila Harbour on May 1 was specially written for the Melbourne "Argus" by one who witnessed it :—

Admiral Dewey, having determined on a night attack on Manila, approached by the Bocachica Channel, running between Carrejidor Island and the mainland. The island forts were passed without the American ships being seen, and immediately the decks were cleared for action and the men beat to quarters. In order to surprise utterly the enemy, the moon was shining brightly, and ships could be seen at a considerable distance. Not a light was shown upon any of the ships, and steaming slowly forward there were no sparks and very little smoke visible from the funnels. The cruisers had been painted a light grey—the grey of the Confederate troops in the great Civil War—and this neutral tint, harmonising with the greams of the sea in the moonlight, further masked the approach.

They had yet to run the gauntlet of the forts on the small inner islands, and there was intense excitement as they were approached, the Admiral on the look-out from the Olympia, and the men on all the ships lying round the guns, grimly expectant for the fight and eager to strike a blow in revenge for the Maine. It was supposed that the mine fields here were formidable enough, backed by heavy 8-in. guns in the batteries, to blow the whole American fleet out of the water, and the Spaniards were confident that a dash through would be attended with disaster. Even with the help of a skilled pilot, it was declared an enemy could not force the passage at night.

THROUGH THE MINES.

As the supposed locality of the mine fields was approached, the Olympia gave the signal for the fleet to follow her, and steamed ahead faster, the men at the light quickfirers, in each of her foretops, and those at the six-pounders on deck, being specially on the look-out for torpedo boats. It was an anxious period for the flagship, as any moment a mine bursting under her steel-shod keel might hurl her to destruction. She passed through the crisis safely, and to lessen the danger of range from mines the others followed directly in her wake—the incoming cruisers presenting at a distance only a long grey line on the water. The next biggest ship in the fleet, the Baltimore, followed close on the heels of the Olympia, and Captain Dyer also got inside the islands without being seen. Just before this a burst of fire and sparks from the Boston funnels as the pace was quickened had given the Spaniards their first hint of danger. At exactly half-past ten a rocket streamed up from one of the shore forts, and the Americans knew they had been seen, and went full speed ahead. Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, was third in the line, and the Spanish artillerymen, picking him up smartly, landed an 8-in. shell close under his bows with their first shot, but it exploded without injury to the cruiser. The three leading ships passed on without paying the batteries the compliment of a shot, but the word for action was given on both the Boston and Concord, which came next in order, and as three more shells came screaming harmlessly over the water, the ships opened with a few round from their 6-in. gun, but no damage was done on either side. Too late the Spanish submarine miners got to their stations, and in the wake of the flying cruisers a couple of columns of foam thrown high in the air showed were ground mines had been harmlessly exploded. The gauntlet of mines and forts had been gamely and successfully run, and the fleet steamed up Manila Bay, with the "Old Glory" streaming at the mast head and gaff of every ship, while the signal of the approach to the tower on St. Nicholas bank, and thence to the Spanish ships and batteries at Cavite, was given from land by rocket after rocket.

The dash had been well timed, for just as day was breaking the Olympia saw through the dawn the Spanish ships drawn up in order of battle—all ready for the strife, and the naval gunners sprang to quarters with a cheer.

THE SPANISH LINE.

The Reina Christina, of 3,500 tons, was on the right of the line, and from her mast head flew beside the Spanish flag the pennant of Admiral Montijo. Next to her was the Castille, of 3,342 tons, then in order the Don Antonia de Ulloa, the Isle de Cuba, the Isle de Luzon, four gunboats, and the transport Mindinao. The Spanish admiral had chosen his fighting station just off the Cavite arsenal. The ends of the line were protected by batteries of 8-in. and 9-in. guns, and across the front were heavy booms, such as were frequently used against the British in the fighting times of Nelson. Even with the support the batteries were able to give, the marked disparty in the fighting strength of the squadrons was manifest at a glance, and the squat gunboats especially being a poor contrast to the clean, long lines of the Yankee cruisers. All the Spanish vessels, with the exception of the Castilla, which was moored head and stern, had steam up.

THE FIRST GUN.

The signal for general action and close quarters was given from the Olympia, and the Americans formed their fighting line in single column, each ship 400 yards apart, and steaming at a six-knot speed. To those who watched the fight the strain of that ten minutes' calm before the storm was painfully intense. A puff of smoke from the Cavite shore batteries marked the first shot, but excited Spanish gunners, unable to bear the strain of waiting, had fired too soon, and the shot, falling far short of the fleet, went ricochetting harmlessly to the right. Other shots were equally ineffective, and the Americans, reserving their fire, came grimly on, as though intent upon driving straight down upon the waiting Spanish line. At 4500 yards the Olympia swung round, bringing her broadside guns to bear, and as her seamen roared once more, "Remember the Maine," the four big 8-in. guns in her turrets opened the duel in deadly earnest.

In service drill the men in the Olympia turrets had attained to holding their arms rigidly out from their sides to lessen the effect of the terrible concussion, which results often in ruptured ear-drums and burst blood vessels, but in the excitement of action all precautions were forgotten, and many of the men serving the turret guns only knew afterwards that they had been bleeding from the ears during the fight.

AMERICAN BROADSIDES.

As the Baltimore, the Raleigh, and the little Petrel—which had pluckily wedged her way into the centre of the line—the Concord and Boston each swung round on her course, their broadsides each heralded by a rousing cheer—opened on the Spaniards, and the engagement at once became general. Admiral Dewey could have come to closer action, but the Spanish admiral had shrewdly chosen his position with shoal waters in his front, hoping that in the excitement of action some of the enemy would take the ground, and become fixed targets for the forts. The device really served the Americans, for with their more modern artillery they had the advantage in a long-range gunnery duel, and Americans picked up or corrected the range splendidly with their quickfirers, while from the first the shooting of the Spaniards was wild and erratic, most of their shots dropping short, while others passed over the American ships.

Reaching the end of the Spanish line, the Olympia swung inward, and, shortening the range, this time to 3,000 yards, again opened a terrific cannonade, the perfect precision with which each following ship came round in the wake of her leader speaking eloquently of the cool deliberation with which they were being handled. The accuracy and rapidity of their fire were marvellous, and with a weak return and no casualties, the heavy batteries of the Americans, which against an enemy of equal strength might have entailed a heavy sacrifice in life, told with deadly effect upon the already weakening and despairing Spaniards.

A FLAME OF FIRE.

The sides of the American ships were a continuous flame of fire, and an unbroken stream of 250lb. shells was hurled upon the doomed Manila squadron. Five times the American squardon steamed thus up and down in front of the shattered Spanish lines, and on each run their guns were served with an accuracy almost incredible.

Realising that fighting under such conditions meant his certain destruction, Admiral Montijo made a heroic effort to get to close quarters with the enemy, and, picking the American flagship by her pennant, made a gallant dash at the Olympia. The big American ship simply concentrated her four big guns and battery of ten 5-in. quick-firers on the unfortunate Christina and brought her up riddled, and scalding the men in the engine-room to death with their own steam. An 8-in. shell had burst in her engine-room severing her steam-pipes, while her hull, unprotected by armour, was shot through and through, and the blood ran in streams on her shell-splintered decks.

THE FLAGSHIP ON FIRE.

A few minutes later she was seen to be on fire, and the Spanish admiral at once shifted his flag to the Castilla, while his own unfortunate cruiser, a deserted and floating pit of flame, burned slowly to the water's edge. His flag had hardly streamed out from Castilla's masthead, when that vessel was also on fire Others of the Spanish vessels were battered wrecks, and, drifted from bow to stern, threatened to sink any moment, and, being of no further use in the fight, they retired behind the shelter of the mole at Cavite.

Beaten and battered to a pitiable extent, each kept her flag flying, but their wrecked hulls and the dead and wounded about the guns told how unequal and one-sided had been the fight. Finally there was nothing floating worth a shot, and then, to the surprise and relief of the Spaniards, the American ships drew off and steamed quietly down the harbour out of range, while the out-numbered, out-manœuvred, and out-fought defenders strove hard to persuade themselves that it was a repulse, and a moral Spanish victory.

EIGHT HOURS' FIGHTING.

The action of the American commander in giving the enemy a respite instead of following up his victory at once has since been adversely criticised, but Admiral Dewey realised that the fleet had been practically destroyed, and was at his mercy, and that the work of reducing the forts might take some time. For eight hours continuou-ly his men had been at the guns, so he decided to draw off to give them breakfast, and replenish his stores, so, with derisive cheers for the unfortunate Spaniards they steamed out of range.

AN HEROIC TORPEDO BOAT.

One of the most graphic episodes in the earlier part of the combat was a gallant attempt by a small Spanish torpedo-boat to sink the M'Culloch and other American store-ships, clustered out of range in the rear of their cruisers. Rushing out from the shelter of the mole, the torpedo-boat ran straight at the M'Culloch, but in broad daylight and well under the fire of the cruisers, it was an effort as unavailing as it was brave. It was no time for chivalry. The quick-firers of the nearest ships were instantly swung round and mercilessly concentrated upon the impetuous boat, and ere she had run a quarter of a mile from her haven a hail of iron and splintering shell fell upon her, and blotted her out of existence. She was literally blown out of the water, and when the smoke of that terrible salvo lifted, only a few dots upon the water told her fate. The duty of torpedo crews is always a desperate one, for it is an axiom of naval warfare that a large proportion of them must go down, and they are cheaply sacrificed if they effect this purpose. In any fleet the torpedo men consider themselves the flower of the service, and the crew of the solitary little torpedo boat lived up to the traditions of their service, and died in an attempt desperate even to the verge of madness.

SILENCING THE FORTS.

During the two hours rest for breakfast, Admiral Dewey called his captains together for a council of war, and found them all eager for further fighting. So it was unanimously decided that the next step in the conflict should be the special engagement of the forts and the silencing of the batteries on the Cavite peninsula. This time Captain Dyer was given the post of honour in the van, and the twenty-knot cruiser Baltimore led the way in dashing style. She reserved her fire until within 2,000 yards, then once again her 8-in. guns belched forth their storm of iron. The other vessels of the squadron followed her lead splendidly. For a while there was a tremendous cannonade at close range, gradually growing weaker on the Spanish side, and in thirty minutes the American guns alone kept up the din, for from them was silence. In the batteries dismantled gun and dead gunners told of the awful havoc of the American fire, even more deadly in its concentration then than in the first of the battle. The surviving artillery men were flying from gun emplacements no longer tenable, and the forts were silenced.

MAGNIFICENT SPANISH GALLANTRY.

One ship of the fleet that faced the Americans so hopefully that morning—the Don Antonio de Ulloa—still flew the Spanish flag, and as though in resentment of her presumption three of the American cruisers turned their guns upon her. Her commander had sworn that he would never strike his flag, and had nailed it to the mast, while his men stuck to him with splendid devotion. As the storm of iron struck, her the Spanish ship rocked on the water with the tremendous impact. Her decks were swept, the men struck down in dozens at the guns, and shot through in twenty places, the sea poured into her hull, the steam of her shattered boilers spurted from her rent deck. Even as she settled down the men fought the guns until they seethed in the waves, and she sank with her men shouting defiance and the nailed flag fluttering from her mast.

SINKING THEIR OWN SHIPS.

The forts being silent, and the bigger ships sunk, Admiral Dewey ordered a couple of his lighter draft vessels in to complete the work of destruction. The Spanish admiral, who had been wounded slightly in the engagement, determined to anticipate that move by sinking or setting fire to them, and the Petrel, Monocacy, and Helena, on steaming in unopposed, found them scuttled or in flames. Of the Spanish fleet of that morning, only a few battered wrecks remained, and their captains had fought against overwhelming odds with a courage that never can wane. Even the transports were scuttled, and at half-past one the Spanish flag came slowly down from the flagstaff over the ruined arsenal. It was a signal for a wild burst of cheering in honour of an extraordinary victory.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Spanish casualties were severe, amounting to about a thousand men in killed and wounded. The Commodore of the fleet had been hit, and the Captain of the Reina Christina killed. The American damage, on the other hand, had been miraculously slight, not one man being killed, and only six slightly wounded. Only a few shot holes in the upper works of the American cruisers told that they had taken part in an engagement marked on the other side by such bitter ruin. All through the bombarment some 10in. guns near Manila had kept up a long-range and ineffectual fire on the American ships, and, leaving the Boston and Concord to keep watch over Cavite and its ruins, Admiral Dewey led the rest of the squdron towards Manila, which had placed itself under the penalty of bombardment by the fire from its battery. On further consideration, the American commander humanely determined not to bombard the city, though he might have laid it in ruins as easily and effectually as he did Cavite. His consideration was afterwards interpreted as fear rather than chivalry.

THE ENTRANCE FORTS.

On the following day it was determined to deal with the forts at the entrance to Manila, which had been so skilfully passed on Saturday night, and Commander Lamberton, of the Boston, and Captain Dyer, of the Baltimore, were entrusted with the mission. Steaming close into the forts, now silent, they sent an envoy with a demand for the instant surrender of the fort, under threat of destruction, and the Spanish colonel who filled the position of General Commanding and Governor at Corregidor Island at once came on board the Baltimore and surrendered. The artillery men were released on parole, the whole of the guns dismantled, and the ammunition destroyed.

A SPANISH MISCONCEPTION.

By Wednesday almost every sign of the great struggle had disappeared, and the American squadron, lying peacefully in Manila Bay, might have been mistaken for a visiting fleet on a visit of courtesy, but that over Cavite and Corregidor Island the Stars and Stripes floated instead of the Black and Yellow of the Royal Standard of Spain.

The garrison had evacuated Cavite, where the hospitals were filled with their wounded and dying men, the Americans burying their dead. Before the engagement the Governor at Cavite, in a proclamation equally bombastic and insulting, had said that if the fortifications fell into the hands of the Americans, the Spanish wounded would be murdered in cold blood. The result was that, on the seamen from the squadron landing at Cavite, they were met by a procession of weeping Sisters of Mercy, headed by a doctor who, in the name of humanity and Christianity, implored them not to kill the wounded or set fire to the hospitals, which was generally believed to be Admiral Dewey's first object in sending men ashore. They were as much surprised as overjoyed on being told that Americans did not make war in this barbaric fashion, and the subsequent attention to the wounded and dead satisfied them that it was not a deceptive boast.

DEPUTATION TO LORD SALISBURY.

TWO VALUABLE REPORTS.

THE Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have issued a circular on the subject of British trade with China. It states that the Marquis of Salisbury has consented to receive a deputation in support of the following resolution, adopted at the recent annual meeting of the Association : (1) That these Chambers regard absorption of Chinese territory by Russia, France, or Germany with great concern as injurious to the interests of British commerce, seeing those Powers exact the prohibitive duties of their respective countries in all their Colonies and Dependencies. (2) That this Association views with satisfaction the announcement that China will permit no annexation in the Yangtsze Valley, and earnestly hopes that the British Government will support China in this resolution. (3) Having regard to the fact that all these Powers have obtained concessions from the Chinese Government enabling them to construct railways within the Chinese Empire the Associated Chambers consider it imperative in the interests of British trade that Her Majesty's Government should press for a concession authorising the construction of a railway to connect British Burma with the Upper Valley of the Yangtsze Kiang. The interview has been fixed for June 14 at twelve o'clock at the Foreign Office. Sir Stafford Northcote will introduce the deputation.

The Foreign Office has published an elaborate report by Mr. Bourne, the British Consul in China, who accompanied the recent mission of the Blackpool Chamber of Commerce through Central and Southern China. It occupies 100 pages, and is accompanied by three maps to illustrate the route followed by the mission. The first section deals with Shanghai, its importance as a port of entry and trans-shipment, the likin levied there, the competition of Japan, India, and China with Great Britain in the cotton trade there, the future of cotton and other manufactures in China, and the obstacles to the import trade. The failure of Shanghai to be the centre of local distribution it might be is also discussed. The second section deals with the three chief ports of the Yang-tsze, Chin-kiang, Han-kau, and I-chang, the advantages and drawbacks of trade at each, local taxation, and the like.

The system of banking in vogue in Central China is also described, and is so important as to call for quotation in full :—

Banks—that is, banks selling drafts on distant places—are almost all in the hands of men of the Shan-si Province, who have, as every one knows in China, excel in this business. They have worked out among themselves a very high commercial morality by centuries of rigorous domestic discipline. If an employe defrauds a Shan-si bank, no appeal is made to the law or the magistrate ; he is sent home to his native district, tried by his family elders, and treated in a very drastic manner—sometimes, it is said, buried alive. There are seventeen Shan-si banks doing business in Chung-king, and twenty large money shops or local banks exchanging cash against silver and vice versa. An average exchange bank would lend about 200,000 taels here to business houses on personal security, on which they would pay 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. This is security given to the public that the bank can meet its drafts. These exchange banks do not care to receive deposits from the public, as this would damage their credit. They employ agents who are always about the business quarter inquiring into the proceedings of their customers as to gauge their credit. When they want money they sell their bills on other places. They are often entrusted with money by the officials, sometimes Government, but usually private funds, and on this they give, more or less as a favour, 5 to 8 per cent. interest. They also lend money on land or houses but they lend to local banks that advance it in trade on personal security. There are no bank-notes in circulation at Chung-king. When the merchants in the foreign import trade get in their debts, as on the three settling days, they buy bank drafts on Shanghai ; they would send round to two or three banks with which the firm in question did business, and inquire their rate. Exchange brokers are employed. When a retail shopkeeper has gathered enough cash he buys a share of silver (about 10 taels), and takes it at once to the merchant to reduce his indebtedness and save interest.

After describing a large number of cities all capable of developing a paying trade, and catalogueing the wealth of the provinces watered by the Yang-tsze and its tributaries, Mr. Bourne deals with the crux of the whole matter, and comes to the locus standi as regards British commercial interests in China. "It is clear," says this authority, "that Englishmen in China cannot be confidently left to crystallise as our fellow-subjects in the Colonies can be. The energies of our merchants in China are confined within a space at the best exactly measured by our treaty rights." But the merchants have not their fortune in their own hands. On the other hand, the trader, while entitled to Governmental protection, must provide the energy, the ability, and the capital necessary for the building up of trade. "To improve the state of our trade with China, it then seems that there must be a reconsideration of the position by Her Majesty's Government, by the merchants in China. The Government can do little while the merchants refuse to live anywhere, but in Shanghai or Hongkong, to employ their capital in the country, and to make their young recruits learn to speak the Chinese language and the merchants can do nothing unless they feel confidence that Her Majesty's Government will insist on the observance of the treaties and provide for their modification to suit changing conditions of trade. Unless there is a clear understanding between the Government and the merchants, the Government can take rights as in the case of the ports of call on the Yang-tsze, in such a form as to be of no value and the merchants do not get the developments that their plans demand."

The state of our trade with Szu-chuan, according to Mr. Bourne, is not satisfactory, and never will be so long as Shanghai is the centre of the trade. Chung king must be the centre of the trade before the province can be developed properly. As to Yun-nan, there should be a tra te established from Burma by caravan, under transit passes, and also from Wu-chau, on the West river. The seventh section deals with Hong-Kong and Canton, and is devoted larg-ly to an explanation of the likin difficulty in the Canton province. Lastly come the conclusions derived from the whole journey in regard to the improvement of our trade with China. As to this important section, the closing paragraphs of the report from the best summary :—

In order to improve China's demand for our imports, her exports must be increased in value, and this can best be done by Englishmen living in settlements, like that at Shanghai, at suitable places in the interior, who, while managing steam shipping and developing the export trade, could at the same time distribute imports and be ready to engage in mining and engineering enterprises as the opportunity offered. Rich men will not live in the outports, and poor men cannot make a living independently ; therefore the work must be done by rich firms or corporations able to wait and train in the Chinese spoken language and mercantile customs youths selected in England for their business capacity. In ten years such a system would give us a hold over the foreign trade of China that the present methods can never do. It may occur to the Indian statesman trained with the East that such a programme is much too far-reaching, and that the Chinese can be trusted shortly to enter upon the path of progress when our existing agencies in Shanghai and Hong Kong will be quite sufficient links of foreign trade. This is the view which has brought our trade into its present condition of deadlock ; it is based on a much too sanguine estimate of Chinese institutions and character. It is not that the Chinese will not progress like modern nations, but that they cannot. They have not the institutions, the laws or the character on which to base the elaborate structure of modern commerce. The analogy from Japanese progress is delusive ; the Japanese had till recently a feudal system ; they have an aristocracy, and a healthy social hierarchy based on a sound subordination ; and they are an organised body, and their leaders have made them a nation ; the Chinese, although individually, for unique of intellect, more than a match for the Japanese, have none of these things, nor the least desire to attain them. Therefore it is better to base our hope of future development of foreign trade in China on Englishmen living in the country and pursuing their own interests ; when they have achieved success the Chinese will certainly try to follow in their wake.

Another most interesting report received by the Foreign Office (and promptly published) is from Mr. G. J. L. Litton, of Her Majesty's Consular Service in China, describing his journey to North Szechuan. Szechuan is the largest province of China—as large as France—with a population far greater than that of France, reaching, as well as can be estimated, to 50,000,000 or 60,000,000. It is also one of the richest parts of the Chinese Empire, and lies in the middle west, above the Yang-tsze. There has been peace in this and interesting Szechuan country for the whole of this century. The people are practable ; almost every thing that is done in Europe by machinary and horses is performed in Szechuan by men ; the equivalent of of our engine driver is a Szechuanese all the necessaries of life for a year ; and the male population marries at a ridiculously boyish age.

An enormous majority of the Szechuan is clad entirely and all the year round in cotton. For the import of foreign cotton piece goods only averages £238,000 annually. Recently introduced, however, very extensively imported, being required for mixing with the native cotton in weaving. The industry of weaving is wholly domestic, in much the same condition as it was in England before the invention of the spinning jenny. An English firm, Mr. Litton mentions, has been the first to establish direct relations with Tachienlu and Sungpan. He adds that there is enough Szechuan cloth and chuhsien silk in the west and north-west mountains to clothe the whole of Europe.

Mr. Litton urges the need for a regular survey of the Yang-tsze gorges.

THE INDIAN HEROES' FUND.

"A CORRESPONDENT" sends the following to the "Times" :—

Her Majesty the Queen has given her patronage to the Indian Heroes' Fund, and has subscribed 250 guineas thereto, and the committee of the fund have also succeeded in obtaining the assistance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Secretary of State for India. On June 10 Lord Roberts and other speakers of note will also address a public meeting in St. James's Hall on behalf of the fund. These encouraging facts give national importance to this scheme, which we have favourably noticed on several occasions, and they justify confidence that the subscription lists, which have by private efforts been slowly pushed beyond the limit of £2000, will now rapidly expand and make the grateful offering of Britain to her Indian army worthy of the giver and of the occasion. A brief history of the fund to date may enable your readers to appreciate the excellence of the cause for which their sympathy is solicited. The movement commenced early in November last with a letter, published in several London newspapers, written by the gentleman who is now honorary secretary to the fund, pointing out that such heroism as the Sikhs had shown in the frontier fighting was worthy of grateful commemoration by the British nation. The letter was received with favour by the Press generally, and by officers of Indian experience in particular. As a result of this encouragement the definite proposal was put forward to establish a "Sikh Memorial," and in response to a published appeal a certain number of distinguished military officers offered to serve upon the committee, and Sir H. Seymour King, M.P., offered his services as hon. treasurer. Other names were added to the committee from time to time until it has been finally composed as follows :—President, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. ; Chairman of Working Committee : a Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., G.C.B. Committee : The Duke of Abercorn, K.G., Capt. Sir George Armstrong, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P., Gen. Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Sir Archibald Colvin, K.C.S.I., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edmund Commerell, V.C., G.C.B., Col. G. Cook, Sir George Couper, C.B., K.C.Q.S., Mr. H. Clissold Davenport, Barrister-at-Law, a Lt.-Col, Newnham Davis, the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Hon. Artillery Company, Lt.-Col. K. M. Foss, General Sir Charles Gough, V.C., G.C.B., a Major-Gen. G. T. Halliday, a Gen., R. S. Sale Hill, C.B., Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I., Sir Henry Irving, a Sir H. Seymour King, M.P., K.C.I.E., the Earl of Kintore, P.C., G.C.M.G., Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Major-Gen. W. C. Lester, a Mr. Austin Low, a Col. Sir Lewis Mclver, M.P., Major-Gen. C.R. Pennington, C.B., Sir Frederick Perkins, a Mr. E. Kay Robinson, Sir Douglas Straight, LL.D., a Major-Gen. T. E. Tennant, a Sir William Ward, K.C.S.I., Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Those marked (a) constitute the working committee.

At a very early stage, however, it became clear that the original proposal of a memorial to the Sikhs alone was injudicious, while the alternative now suggested of separate memorials to each class of the native troops—to the Sikhs at Amritsar, Mahomedans at Delhi, Hindus at Benares, and Gurkhas at Khatmandu—would be complicated by many difficulties. The bulk of the Mahomedans, for instance, never see Delhi, as the bulk of our Gurkhas never return to Nepal, while the troops in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma would know nothing of monuments erected in distant provinces. The native of India, moreover has no appreciation of symbolical statuary, and might regard the erection of memorials as a fail of the Sahibs, nothing more. Thus, while the committee decided on the one hand to adopt Lord Robert's strongly, expressed opinion that whatever was done should be done for all classes of the Indian army, they also adopted the opinion of Sir Donald Stewart, that in the best means of reaching the heart of the native soldier and impressing natives generally with the fact that the British appreciate true and loyal service would be by means of special grants to the wounded and to the wives and families of the killed. At the same time, it was decided to offer a donation from the fund towards the cost of the memorial to be erected by the Government of India at Amritsar in honour of the brave Sikhs who lost their lives at Saraghari, and inasmuch as the newly formed Gurkha Association at Simla is desirous of taking charge of the orphans of Gurkha soldiers, to make a grant to the funds of that association on behalf of such orphans.

But it was only by degrees that the working committee began to discover the full difficulty of the task which is undertaken by those who would introduce a memorial to answer to the feelings benevolent it may be, into the relations of Britain and India. In the first place, there had been much talk of memorials and funds for the various British regiments engaged, which had in turn provoked appeals from existing military associations against invidious distinctions of any kind, and the committee had some difficulty in meeting objections arising from misapprehensions as to the scope of the fund. In the second place, there already existed in India a machinery of the "Patriotic Fund" which was raised at the time of the Afghan war, and difficulties had to be adjusted before it could be arranged that the committee of the Patriotic Fund, which is not an officially constituted body, but is composed mainly of Indian officials of standing, should be entrusted with the distribution of the Indian Heroes' Fund. A greater difficulty before the committee is the political condition of India, where the loyalty of the various fighting classes to British rule is only equailed by their jealousy of each other. It had been necessary to use chiefly Sikhs and Gurkhas in this frontier campaign ; for it would have been subjecting the Mohamedan troops to an unfair test to have employed them, when other regiments were available, against their own co-religionists and fellowmen at a time when the Mohamedan world was in a ferment in consequence of the Turco-Greek war. The consequence was that throughout India the campaign in Tirah was inevitably, to a certain extent, a campaign of Sikh against Mohammedan ; and the greatest care had to be exercised by all friends of the Government of India, and especially by all officials and ex-officials, to avoid the coumblance of special sympathy with one religious sect over another.

While, therefore, continuing to collect funds, the committee were compelled to feel their way carefully, and perhaps the very lapse of time thereby necessitated may prove to have been the best factor for their final success. As the Tirah campaign ended in a remarkable demonstration of the goodwill of the Afridis towards Sir William Lockhart, so the cloud of religious fanaticism which provoked, and was aggravated in turn by, those military operations was dissipated ; and it is now possible for the people of India generally to see that, although the Indian Heroes' Fund might in the first instance mainly benefit Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Hindus, the Mohammedans share equally in the gratitude of the British nation for loyal services rendered in the past and will share its rewards equally in the future. Having thus passed safely through the difficulties which surrounded its inception, the Indian Heroes' Fund has attained its proper position as a national British movement for the recognition of Indian loyalty and self-sacrifice irrespective of creed or race. In addition to the patronage and generous subscription of Her Majesty the Queen, and the assistance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Secretary of State for India, who has subscribed £250, the members of the Council of India have supported it with subscriptions, and among other benefactors are the Dukes of Abercorn, Bedford, and Fife, the Duchess of Grafton, the Earls of Kintore and Denbigh, the Marquis of Lipon, and Lord Wenlock, besides a host of Anglo-Indian administrators and officials, civil and military. On the committee of the fund, while the Army and Civil Service of India are represented by many well-known names, the Royal Navy has a representative in Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edmund Commerell ; the Volunteer force in the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Honourable Artillery Company ; the British stage in Sir Henry Irving ; British literature in Mr. Rudyard Kipling ; and the press community who owe as deep a debt of gratitude as we English to the gallant Indian troops, in Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P. These names are, however, only a guarantee to the country at large that the scheme has been devised in the best interests of India and of Britain. It rests now with the nation to do its part and to prove to our Indian fellow-subjects that we duly appreciate the self-sacrificing valour which they display in our service. Ask any British officer who has had the honour to command Pathan or Baluch, Sikh, Gurkha, Dogra, or Rajput troops in the field, and he will tell you that, so long as they believe, as they do now that the British raj exists for their benefit, he would ask for no finer troops to lead against the Russian or any other foe. A grim smile of contempt lights up the face of a Pathan sowar, who on the Boundary Commission saw the Russians face to face, if you speak to him of the Cossack ; and all the classes named above and others of equal fighting value would share the Pathan's confidence in the hour when our "farflung battle line" advanced to sweep back the invader of India. Nor will there be fewer Indian heroes in that day from the knowledge that in the Indian Heroes' Fund the British nation had established a permanent memorial of its confidence in the valour of Indian troops and a guarantee that the disabled, the widow, and the orphan will be gratefully cared for. The Indian Heroes' Fund usurps no function which the Government of India should perform ; for the popularity of military service in India among the fighting classes shows that its rewards are adequate ; but as the position of the British Empire, daring to hold India with only a handful of British troops, and relying upon the sword of native breasts for its defence, is unique in the history of the world, it is right that we should make some effort to show that we recognise the value of that sword's true metal. As a scheme worthy of the nation and of the signal approval which has been accorded to it by Her Majesty the Queen, it is to be hoped that our fellow-countrymen will support the Indian Heroes' Fund with that patriotic liberality which has never failed a good cause in British hands.

For this purpose contributions may be sent to Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 45, Pall-mall, or Messrs. Grindly and Co., 55, Parliament-street, or to Sir H. Seymour King, M.P., Honorary Treasurer, 65, Cornhill, E.C. Applications for tickets for the public meeting at St. James's Hall on June 10 should be sent to either of the above firms, or to Mr. E. Kay Robinson, Honorary Secretary, at the *Globe* office' 367, Strand, W.C.

THE RAILWAY CONNECTION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

AT a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminster Town-hall on May 27, a paper on "The Railway Connection of India and China," was read by Mr. Archibald Colquhoun. Lord Reay presided, and those present included Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir George Parker, and Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P.

The Chairman said there was a rapid growing volume of opinion in favour of dealing with Indian problems on strictly non-party lines. The attitude taken up by the Government in his despatch to the Government of India, laying down the principles which were henceforth to guide our policy in relation to the tribes commended itself to all parties, and would, if strickly adhered to, prevent fresh complications on the North-West Frontier. Much would depend on the ability and tact of the political officers appointed to deal with the tribes. It was not enough to lay down a policy. They must secure agents capable of carrying it out and endowed with the gift of inspiring confidence. The personal element entered largely into our relations with India, and was the dominant factor in the preservation of order. No doubt the administrative work was growing, but it was quite certain that India could not be governed by piling up figures. The most experienced administrators we had considered it their first duty to be accessible to the people and to exercise personal influence. To identify himself in such a manner with the people that they entertained the same feelings towards him as they would entertain towards one of their own native chiefs was the highest compliment which could be paid to an official. It was necessary not only to "administer" but to "govern." The natives should be made to realise that their prejudices would not be interfered with unless it necessarily arose from higher considerations of policy. Therein lay the secret of our power. Obnoxious measures might be imperative, but a wise administrator would discover means for carrying them out with a minimum of friction, having satisfied the people that he did not willingly trample on their prejudices. There were other questions concerning India which could not be overlooked. The Panjirs treaty with Russia conferred a great boon on India. It showed that it was possible to come to an agreement with our powerful neighbours, and the questions arose whether it was not possible to come to an agreement with Russia as to our respective spheres of expansion, whether we could not continue to discharge our civilising mission without coming into conflict—conflict which must necessarily be accompanied with great evils and delay the progress of civilisation. The statesmen of both countries should approach the subject in a courageous an unprovocative manner. Another problem which almost seemed to baffle economists was the question of Indian currency. There again, no party issues were involved, and Government, in appointing Sir Henry Fowler to preside over the committee, had shown that they desired an impartial inquiry. The development of trade and industries could not be continuous without a stable currency. There still hung over India the dark cloud of the plague. Only those who had had to grapple with it knew what a dire calamity it was. We were indebted to them for the energetic efforts with which they were assaying to reconquer it, and we could assure them of our cordial wishes that they might succeed, and that means might be found of crushing it.

Mr. Colquhoun in the course of his paper, remarked that the wealth of Upper Burma, including its resources in Western China and the Shan States, was incalculable, but in lay fallow at present for want of communications, both internal and with the outer world. Without facilitating our communications we need expect no great expansion of our commerce in Western China, Burma, or other parts of Indo-China. The laying down of a comprehensive system of railways and of lateral feeder road and light railways to open up these regions would involve a considerable outlay for some years to come ; but the interest thereon would be fully repaid. Whenever and wherever the advantages of steam traffic, properly applied, were made apparent to the Chinese, they would never return to the junk. The waterways of the country, the "glory of China," were altogether insufficient, and railways were required. Midland railways, driven from north to south, were the pressing want of China. A consideration of all the circumstances irresistibly led one to the conclusion that it was from Burma on the one hand, and from Shanghai and Hong Kong on the other, that England must, by the aid of steam, applied overland and by waterway, effectively occupy the Upper Yang-tsze region, the key to our position in China. In view of what had recently occurred in Northern China, of the aims and ambitions of France and Russia, an especially of French designs, it was to be hoped that there would be no more "graceful concessions" on the part of this country. Of late years difficulties had arisen in Siam, in West Africa, in Madagascar, and elsewhere, and each of these occasions had been pronounced to be of insufficient importance to make a determined stand upon ; we were now being confronted with a grave danger, which seemingly was considered to be too great to be faced. But we had to stand some where. At all hazards, we must keep open the hinterlands of Burma and Hong Kong and our approaches to the Upper Yangtsze if we meant to maintain ourselves in

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY'S REPORT.

EFFECT OF INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN DEPRESSION.

THE report of the Suez Canal Company to be presented at the annual meeting on June 7, as summarised in a *Times* telegram from Paris, states that 3930 vessels, with 191,215 passengers, passed through the canal in 1897. Of these, 2103 were merchant ships, 727 mail steamers, 31 vessels in ballast, 112 war vessels and military transports, 3 steam yachts, 3 tugs, and 2 dredgers; 1905 vessels were English, 325 German, 203 Dutch, 202 French, 78 Austrian, 71 Italian, 48 Spanish, 48 Norwegian, 44 Russian, 36 Japanese, 7 Turkish, 3 Chinese, 3 Egyptian, 3 American, 2 Danish, 2 Siamese, 1 Mexican, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Swedish. The aggregate net tonnage was 7,899,373,841.

In 1896 the number of vessels was 3409 and the tonnage 8,560,283,609. This decline is attributed to the commercial crisis, which though commencing in 1895, was then counterbalanced by the receipts from military expeditions. The depression reached its maximum of intensity in 1897 without any such set-off. The Anglo-Indian trade now represents about half the traffic, and the plague and famine have considerably reduced the exports of wheat and rice, so that in two years the traffic to and from India has fallen from 4,432,000 to 3,087,800 tons. The Australian drought has also reduced the exports of corn and cattle, but meat, cheese, and minerals have largely made up for this. The trade with the Far East—that is the countries east of British India—has, on the other hand, materially increased, rising from 2,403,100 tons in 1895 to 2,662,360 in 1896 and 2,738,000 in 1897. Japan, which in 1895 sent only two ships, now figures for thirty-four. The Far East and the continuous increase of postal tonnage, which has risen from 1,952,000 tons in 1895 to 2,120,003 in 1896 and 2,200,000 in 1897, have, however, far from counterbalanced the Indian and Australian depression.

The navigation receipts were 70,918,400f. in 1897, against 70,487,710f. in 1896; and the total receipts 75,007,029f. in 1897, against 82,222,855f. in 1896. The decline is 3,300,000f. on the commercial and 3,413,000f. on the ordinary traffic. Inasmuch, however, as in 1896 a special reserve was created, while a large sum was added to the buildings and plant fund, the net dividend of 90f will be only 250f. below that of 1895. The expenditure has been increased by 58,115f. for debentures for new works; by 50,000f. for the first of the five instalments towards the Lesseps statue at Port Said; by 21,075f. for increased loss on exchange; and 122,341f. for increased dredging outlay; but against this salaries have been further reduced by 79,400f. The total expenditure is 30,291,408f., thus leaving a surplus of 30,315,530f. The sum of 708,095f. will be taken from the reserve, leaving that reserve still 2,079,837f. above the statutory amount. The probable traffic of the current year may be expected to allow a large sum to be addded to reserve.

The efficient state of the canal is shown by the fact that the average duration of the transit is now 15hrs. 33 min.—a further reduction of 17 min.—notwithstanding the continuous increase in the dimensions of vessels. The temporary falling off in traffic need occasion no uneasiness, for the general requirments of commerce preclude the probability of a prolonged depression.

THE LUCKNOW GARRISON DINNER.

THE annual dinner in commemoration of the Defence of the Residency of Lucknow in the year 1857 was held on June 1 at the Holborn Restaurant. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-General J. MacLeod Innes, V.C. The other officers of the original garrison present were Lieutenant-General D. Macfarlane, C.B., Major-Generals George Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I., F. M. Birch, Cook, C.B., J. Ruggles, Colonels John Bonham-Browne, V.C. and M. Longmore, Charles Fletcher, Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart, K.C.S.I., Messrs, Simon Martin, C.B., W. Capper, R. Fayrer, Surgeon-Major Greenhow, Messrs. Alexander and Arthur Dashwood, the Rev. Arnold Bigoll, Major J. F. Inglis, Mr. Alfred Inglis, and Mr. T.W. Parry. Of the relieving force under Generals Havelock and Outram, the following officers were present; Lieutenant-General Lakman, C.B., Major-General G. S. Stewart, Sir Roger Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., Major W. Beaumont, Captain S.H. Jones-Parry and Mr. Henry Willock. Messrs. H.W. Lawrence and Alexander Lawrence were present as guests.

After the usual loyal toasts ("The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family"), the Chairman gave "The Honoured Memory of Sir Henry Lawrence and the brave men who died in defence of the Residency," which, according to custom, was drunk in solemn silence.

Sir Joseph Fayrer proposed "Our Native Comrades of the Garrison," but for whose loyal and faithful aid the defence could hardly have been maintained. The next toast, The Ladies of the Garrison," was given by General Lockhart, and drunk with great enthusiasm.

The Chairman then proposed the Officers and Men of the Relieving Force, and bore eloquent testimony to the devoted gallantry of the small band led by Havelock, who, after driving the mutineers repeatedly before him, was three times compelled to fall back, but at length, reinforced and supported by his old friend and comrade Outram, was enabled by the steadfast gallantry of officers and men, to win his way through the City of Lucknow in time to save the garrison. Loud applause.

General Lockhart, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the resolute defence of the old garrison, who, fighting against desperate odds, had held a weak position for eighty-seven days, harassed night and day by incessant fire and by the ever-recurring attacks of a numerous, well-armed, and relentless enemy.

On behalf of himself and his comrades of the old garrison, General Innes expressed his deep sorrow for the untimely death of that gallant soldier, the late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, and also for the death of General Sir David Dodgson. During the past year death has removed four officers of the old garrison, Major-General R. P. Anderson, Colonel H. L. Evans, Captain George Keir, and Deputy-Surgeon General S. B. Partridge.

THE OAKS.

THE Oaks Stakes of 4500 sovs., for three-year-old fillies, 9st each; the nominator of the winner received 400 sovs., the owner of the second 200 sovs., and the owner of the third 100 sovs., out of the stakes. About one mile and a half.

Mr W T Jones's b f Airs and Graces, by Ayrshire—Lady Alwyne
W Bradford 1
Sir J Blundell Maple's b f Nun Nicer—Soarer 2
Mr Fairie's b or b f Cauliflower—Allsopp 3
Sir J Miller's Santhia—J Watts 4

Mr. Douglass Baird's Simylla, K Cannon; Lord Derby's Alt Mark F (Rickaby); Sir R Waldie Griffiths' Stella (F Pratt); Mr L (Rothschild's Ayah) T Loates; Mr Chaplin's Yester Year (M Cannon) Mr A Marc's Vestalin (N Robinson); Lord Rosebery's Manchline C Wood; Lord Radnor's Blumenaue A (Bushell); Mr A F Cresswell's Petty France (O Madden) also ran.

(Winner trained by F. W. Day.)

Betting.—Evens on Nun Nicer, 10 to 1 each agst Yester Year and Santhia, 100 to 8 each agst Alt Mark and Airs and Graces, 100 to 7 each agst Ayah and Petty France, 20 to 1 each agst St. Ia and Manchline, 33 to 1 each agst Simylla and Cauliflower, 100 to 1 agst Vestalin, and 200 to 1 agst Blumenaue.

Places.—5 to 2 on Nun Nicer, 6 to 4 agst Santhia, 2 to 1 each agst Yester Year, Alt Mark, and Airs and Graces, 3 to 1 each agst Ayah and Petty France, 5 to 1 each agst St. Ia and Manchline, 8 to 1 each agst Simylla and Cauliflower, 20 to 1 agst Vestalin, and 40 to 1 agst Blumenaue.

The Race.—The parade and canter were headed by Sir James Miller's filly, in which Simylla, Airs and Graces, Yester Year, and Nun Nicer were absentees. It was six minutes past three when the thirteen competitors assembled at the post, and at the first attempt Mr Arthur Coventry despatched his field to a good start. Manchline was the first to show in advance, and was succeeded by Nun Nicer, Airs and Graces, Santhia, and Vestalin, with Cauliflower, Ayah, and St Ia in front of the others, with Petty France whipping in, for a couple of furlongs. Vestalin then carried on the running attended by Cauliflower and Airs and Graces, to whom succeeded Alt Mark, Simylla, and Blumenaue, with Petty France, Santhia, and Manchline at whose flanks came Yester Year, Nun Nicer, and St Ia, with Mr Leopold Rothschild's filly now in the rear. When a mile had been compassed Airs and Graces took second place with Cauliflower close handy just in front of Petty France, Alt Mark, Santhia, Manchline and Simylla. On the summit of the hill Airs and Graces took the lead and was followed by Vestalin, the pair being well clear of Cauliflower, Petty France, and Santhia on the outside, then came Manchline, the favourite, Yester Year, and Ayah, the final two being St Ia and Simylla. Coming down the hill Mr Jones's filly increased her lead and came into the straight attended by Cauliflower, Petty France, and Nun Nicer, with Yester Year and Santhia next. A couple of furlongs from the judge's box Yester Year compounded, and the favourite took second place but failed to reach Airs and Graces, who won easily by three lengths; half a length divided second and third. At an interval of twelve lengths came Santhia, who was placed fourth by the judge, with Yester Year fifth, Alt Mark sixth, St Ia seventh, Ayah eighth, Blumenaue ninth, and Vestalin whipper in.—Time 2min 45 4-5secse

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious; imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

RUSSIA AND PORT ARTHUR.

THE NEW TREATY.

M. PAVLOFF, the Russian representative in Pekin, has notified the Legations of the other Powers of a modification in the passport regulations affecting Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. Passports are necessary, but the Russian vise is optional, not compulsory.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent forwards, from what he believes to be a thoroughly trustworthy source, a translation of the Russo-Chinese agreement with regard to Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. The agreement consist of ten paragraphs, of which the third-fourth, sixth, and seventh are as follow:—

III.—The duration of the lease shall be twenty-five years from the day this treaty is signed, but may be extended by mutual agreement between Russia and China.

IV.—The control of all military forces in the territory leased by Russia and of all naval forces in the adjacent seas, as well as of the civil officials in it, shall be vested in one high Russian official, who shall, however, be designated by some title other than Governor-General (Tsung-tu) or Governor (Hsun-fu). All Chinese military forces shall, without exception, be withdrawn from the territory, but it shall remain optional with the ordinary Chinese inhabitants either to remain or to go, and no coercion shall be used towards them in this matter. Should they remain, any Chinese charged with a criminal offence shall be handed over to the nearest Chinese official to be dealt with according to Article VIII. of the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1896.

VI.—The two nations agree that Port Arthur shall be a naval port for the sole use of Russian and Chinese men-of-war, and be considered as an unopened port so far as the naval and mercantile vessels of other nations are concerned. As regards Ta-lien-wan, one portion of the harbour shall be reserved exclusively for Russian and Chinese men-of-war, just like Port Arthur, but the remainder shall be a commercial port freely open to merchant vessels of all countries.

VII.—Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan are the points in the territory leased most important for Russian military purposes. Russia shall, therefore, be at liberty to erect, at her own expense, forts and build barracks and provide defences at such places as she desires.

THE "BULLET-PROOF MAN."

A LETTER written by Corporal Laurie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, to his sister, describing the battle of Atbara, is published by the "Scotsman". The Corporal writes:—"I suppose you have seen me reported as slightly wounded, and pictured me as an interesting invalid. Well, I was struck, but the effect was so small that I have often been worse hurt in a football Match. But during the rest of the day and for some days afterwards I have been an object of interest, and have been questioned by almost every officer and man in the battalion referred to as the 'bullet-proof man, and asked if I would mind letting a section fire a few rounds at me to see if they could do me any harm. The fact is that I got most of the corners of my clothing shot off, while personally I was uninjured. Before I entered the zareba I was not struck, but shortly afterwards a bullet took off the toe of my left shoe without hitting my foot, the shoe being a size too big for easy marching and sleeping at night. Then my bayonet was struck, and bent over at a right angle. Then a shot went through my sleeve, near my left wrist, tearing two holes, but not hurting myself. Then my rifle was struck while I was loading the bullet splintering the butt and being stopped by an iron bolt which it met. This bullet would certainly have gone right into my body but for my rifle being there. Then a nigger in a trench let drive at me with a spear, missed my ribs by an inch and slit up my haversack. A bullet then grazed the back of my head just enough to make it bleed. When I reached the river bank, which was nearly perpendicular, a shot came from the bottom, about twenty feet below and a little to the left, which caused the wound I am supposed to have got, and was so curious that I was paraded before the General. It entered through the lid of my right ammunition pouch, which was open, went into my right coat pocket, smashing a penknife and two pencils, tore four holes in my shirt, made a surface wound two or three inches long on my left breast, and came out near my left shoulder through my coat and ammunition pouch braces. In the afternoon I strolled over to the field hospital and got a piece of dressing on, and it has never troubled me at all; in fact it was a farce to put it as a wound, and was done without my knowledge by the colour-sergeant. So you see I've really been as I'm told by everybody, wonderfully lucky in getting off as I have done, while other poor chaps were given no chances."

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

SINCE morganatic marriages for princes were made easier in the year 1-15, hundreds of princes and princesses have taken advantage of the terms, and there is hardly a royal family in Europe that has not more than one member who is morganatically married. The Battenbergs are among the very few descendants of a morganatic union who have been received by the reigning families as equals, although it has not yet been actually recognised that their family ranks as high as the mediatised houses of Europe. The late Prince Henry of Battenberg received the title of Royal Highness from the Queen of England, although he was not acknowledged as of royal birth in other courts. Prince Louis of Battenberg by his marriage with the Princess Victoria of Hesse, is a brother-in-law of the Czar; the late Prince Alexander became reigning Prince of Bulgaria; and now Prince Franz-Joseph is engaged to the daughter of a reignig prince, and will be a brother-in-law of the future King of Italy, while his sister is married to Count Erbach-Schonberg, who is of equal birth with themembers of ruling families. Almost the only other example of the descendants of a morganatic union having such good fortune is that of the Duchess of York, whose father, the Duke of Teck, was the son of the late Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg by his morganatic marriage with the Countess Claudine Hohenstein. By the Duke of Teck's marriage with the Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge he became acknowledged as an equal with the other princes. His youngest sister, however, married in her own rank of life, and was the wife of Captain Count von Hugel, of the Austrian service. She is now dead. The Countess Torby, who is the morganatic daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau, has quite as much right as the other instances we have quoted to be acknowledged as the equal of her husband, and, therefore, the Grand Duchess Michael of Russia; but naturally it is an exception when morganatic children have so much good fortune as the Battenbergs and Tecks, and both these families owe their success to the Queen of England's friendship for far and near connection with them. The Princes of Hesse have always been fond of making morganatic marriages, and both the uncles of the present Grand Duke have married beneath them—Prince Heinrich to an opera singer, "Emilie Hizic," who is now known as Frau von Dornburg; and Prince Wilhelm to Josephine Bender, an actress, who bears the name of Frau von Lichteuburg. These unions are a misfortune, as should the Grand Duke have no son there is no one to succeed him. Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, the eldest brother of the Empress of Austria, resigned all his rights in order to marry Hanrietta Mendel, an actress, and when she died, in 1891, he married, a year later, a dancer, Antonie Barth, who was his junior by 40 years. The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who is now at Bournemouth, chose an actress for his third venture, having twice married in his own rank of life. Baroness Heldburg is a charming person, and on good terms with the members of her family.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R G Hardy, BCS	Major H L Pennell
Mr L F Morshead, BCS	Major R J Scallon
Mr W Macpherson, BCS	Capt F G Cardew
Mr A C McNair, BCS	Capt C J Melliss
Mr W H Cobb, BCS	Capt H Wright
Mr R S Benson, M S	Capt G B Hodson
Mr R Knight Bo CS	Capt N Z Fraser
Mr H M Baines, B	Capt N E Chesney
Mr C G Hastings, CIE, B	Capt H D Daly
Mr E A Lee, B	Capt P B Vaughan
Mr St Q Byrne, B	Lieut H F Cooke
Mr J C Lloyd, B	Lieut F E Conlngham
Mr R F Young, B	Lieut B O Ros
Mr G J Perram, B	Lieut C F Templer
Mr J W Alexander, B	Lieut R de S Dudgeon
Mr M Leslie, B	Lieut F G Marsh
Mr G W W Neville, B	Lieut F R S Gervers
Mr J E Saunders, B	Lieut N Macpherson
Mr C A Mills, B	Lieut A D Strong
Mr D O'Dowda, B	Lieut R C W Lukin
Mr H M Willmott, B	Lieut H Biddulph, RE
Mr H S Harington, B	Lieut E C L Wallace
Mr R H L Lushington, M	Surg-Lt-Col J Parker
Mr W A Hasted, M	Surg-Major W R Neilson
Mr R C Wroughton, Bo	Surg-Major H W Stevenson
Mr H A Hall, Bo	Surg-Major J L Van Geyzel
Mr W Sanderson, Bo	Surg-Major J Crimmin, VC
Mr R B Joyner, Bo	Surg-Major H P Dhanmick
Mr J Tooth, B	Surg-Major W P Dawson
Lt-Col C W H Sealy	Surg-Major L T Young, MD
Lt-Col P S Sorell	Vet-Capt H T Pease
Lt-Col W S Birdwood	Condr T B Reilly
Lt-Col W du G Gray	Sub-Condr H L Reynolds
Lt-Col F H Jackson	Sub-Condr F Wiseman
Major H A Carleton	
Major T Digby	
Major C C Ellis	
Major H A Ravenshaw	
Major F B Longe	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr M B Comber, B 6 mos,	Lieut S F B Dalrymple Hay, 4 mos.
Mr C L Taylor, B., 9 mos, to be confirmed.	Lieut A. le F Smith, 3 mos.
Mr F W Johnson B 2 mos	Lieut E W Kelly, 3 mos.
Mr H A Gass, M 1 week.	Sub-Lieut G H S La Touche, R I M, 3 mos
Mr W A Wallinger, Bo, 6 mos, to be confirmed.	
Capt W A L Cowie, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F A Slack, B C S	Lieut W G Beauchamp
Mr J H Blandford, B	Lieut C L S Seton-Browne
Mr C Muirhead, Bo	D S O
Major F H R Drummond, C I E	Lieut J G Griffith
	Surg-Lieut A W R Cochr[illegible]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE week's play has again been marred by wretched weather. At Southampton, on May 27, Yorkshire defeated Hampshire by an innings and 79 runs:—

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr C G Ward, c Denton, b Haigh	6	b Haigh	5
Barton, b Haigh	7	c Brown, b Rhodes	3
Mr A J L Hill, c Jackson, b Rhodes	0	b Haigh	7
Mr W Andrew, b Haigh	0	b Haigh	0
Webb, c Jackson, b Rhodes	0	b Jackson	7
Mr B Lamb, c Rhodes, b Haigh	0	b Jackson	3
Mr C Heseltine, b Haigh	6	not out	5
Mr D A Steele, c Jackson, b Haigh	10	run out	0
Mr C Robson, not out	6	b Haigh	0
Baldwin, b Haigh	6	b Haigh	0
Light, b Haigh	0	st Hunter, b Haigh	4
	1	L b	2
Total	42	Total	36

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, b Baldwin	4	Rhodes c Andrew, b Hill	28
Tunnicliffe, b Baldwin	58	Lord Hawke, c Ward, b Hill	0
Mr F S Jackson, b Andrew	9	Haigh, c Lamb, b Baldwin	17
Lenton, c Barton, b Baldwin	3	Hunter, not out	4
Wainright, st Robson, b Light	8	Byes, 4 lb, 2	6
Hirst, st Robson, b Light	18	Total	157
Mr F W Milligan, c Barton, b Hill	2		

At the Oval, on May 28, Surrey defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 103 runs:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, b Richardson	18	c Wood, b Richardson	51
Mr C L Townsend, b Lockwood	13	run out	15
Mr W Troup, b Lockwood	4	not out	22
Mr C O H Sewell, b Lockwood	33	b Jephson	25
Board, c Key, b Lockwood	11	st Wood, b Jephson	6
Mr W S A Brown, c Richardson, b Lockwood	9	c and b Richardson	2
Wrathall, c Key, b Richardson	11	c Richardson, b Brockwell	21
Mr C B Champain, b Jephson	12	b Richardson	13
Hale, not out	60	b Jephson	7
Murch, c Wood, b Lockwood	24	b Jephson	20
Roberts, b Richardson	7	b Lockwood	0
Bye 1, n b, 2	3	Byes 3, l b 2, n b 3	8
Total	205	Total	193

SURREY.

Brockwell, c Board, b Grace	105	Baldwin, b Roberts	11
Mr W F S Crawford, b Grace	73	Mr D L A Jephson, not out	166
Hayward, l b w, b Grace	27	Byes 8, l b, 1, w 1, n b 4	14
Abel, not out	104	Total	500

Mr K J Key capt. Lockwood, Lees, Wood, and Richardson did not go in.

At Liverpool, on May 28, Warwickshire beat Lancashire by 142 runs:—

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr H W Bainbridge, c Tyldesley, b Mold	5	c Cuttell, b Mold	33
Walter Quaife, l b w, b Stoddart	23	b Mold	11
William Quaife, b Mold	45	c Crosfield, b Briggs	34
Diver, b Mold	1	c Crosfied, b Briggs	12
Lilley, l b w, b Briggs	41	b Mold	41
Mr A C S Glover, b Briggs	23	st Smith, b Stoddart	6
Devey, b Stoddart	22	st Smith, b Stoddart	29
Saunall, b Mold	4	b Baker	6
Whitehead, b Mold	7	b Stoddart	0
Lord, not out	4	run out	1
Hopkins, b Briggs	0	not out	0
Bye 1, l b, 2, n b, 1	4	Byes 13, l b, 1	14
Total	178	Total	233

LANCASHIRE.

Baker, b Santall	8	c W Quaife, b Hopkins	0
A Ward, b Saatall	4	b Hopkins	37
F Sugg, b Whitehead	12	c Glover, b Whitehead	28
Tyldesley, b Santall	23	b Hopkins	31
Mr W B Stoddart, b Lord	11	b Hopkins	6
Cuttell, c Lilly, b Santall	6	not out	37
Mr S M Crosfield, not out	8	c W Quaife, b Santall	0
Mr S H Tindall, b Santall	1	l b w, b Santall	3
Mold, b Santall	2	c W Quaife, b Whitehead	2
Briggs, b Santall	0	b Lord	6
C Smith, c Devey, b Lord	16	c W Quaife, b Lord	14
Byes 2, l b, 2, w, 1	5	Byes 4, l b, 6, w 1	11
Total	94	Total	175

—Leicestershire beat M C C and Ground at Lord's, on May 28, by 22 runs:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr C J B Wood, c J T Hearne, b Mead	52	b J T Hearne	10
Knigut, b J T Hearne	27	c Davidson, b J T Hearne	93
Tomlin, c Carpenter, b Davidson	5	c and b J T Hearne	5
Pougher, b A Hearne	29	c Butt, b Davidson	14
Mr C E de Trafford, c Chatterton, b J T Hearne	18	b J T Hearne	14
Coe, c and b J T Hearne	3	c and b J T Hearne	50
Brown, b Mead	23	c Warner, b Mead	13
H Whitehead, c Thornton, b Mead	5	c Carpenter, b J T Hearne	2
Woodcock, b Mead	4	not out	4
Pinson, l b w, b J T Hearne	0	b J T Hearne	0
Whiteside, not out	1	l b w, b Mead	2
Byes, 4, l b, 2	6	Byes, 10, l b, 6, n b, 3	19
Total	185	Total	226

M. C. C. AND GROUND.

Mr P F Warner, b Pougher	18	b Woodcock	13
A Hearne, retired hurt	0	absent hurt	0
Chatterton, b Coe	38	c Whiteside, b Coe	14
Carpenter, b Coe	9	c Whiteside, b Woodcock	22
Davidson, b Coe	1	run out	15
Dr G Thornton, not out	85	c Whiteside, b Coe	0
Mr J Gifford, c Whiteside, b Pougher	1	c Whiteside, b Pougher	25
Mead, c Wood, b Coe	14	l b w, b Pougher	28
Mr H O Peacock, b Pougher	20	c Coe, b Woodcock	15
J T Hearne, b Whitehead	31	not out	4
Butt, l b w, b Whitehead	4	b Coe	9
Byes, 5, l b, 4	9	Byes 7, l b 2, w 1, n b 1	11
Total	230	Total	159

At Oxford, on May 28, Somerset defeated Oxford University by 100 runs:—

SOMERSET.

Mr S M J Woods, c Fox, b Bosanquet	20	b Lee	46
Mr V T Hill, c Bannon, b Cunliffe	20	c Fox, b Cunliffe	21
Mr H T Stanley, c Foster, b Lee	9	c Lee, b Bosanquet	16
Hobson, c Eccles, b Cunliffe	2	c Fox, b Mitchell	26
Mr W Iles, b Cunliffe	7	c Fox, b Mitchell	6
Nichols, c Foster, b Lee	27	st Fox, b Mitchell	2
Capt. E Hill, c Fane, b Bosanquet	31	c Eccles, b Cunliffe	17
Tyler, b Bosanquet	0	b Bosanquet	7
Gill, c Fane, b Cunliffe	40	c Lee, b Mitchell	10
Rev A P Wickham, b Lee	10	not out	16
Cranfield, not out	12	c Foster, b Mitchell	3
Byes 10, l b 5	15	Byes 7, l b 6, w 2	15
Total	193	Total	248

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Mr F L Fane, b Tyler	16	c E Hill, b Gill	25
Mr R H Bannon, c Nichols, b Cranfield	69	c V T Hill, b Gill	15
Mr F H B Champain, l b w, b Tyler	9	b Gill	8
Mr A Eccles, b Gill	6	b Gill	19
Mr H E Foster, c Woods, b Tyler	3	c Stanley, b Robson	6
Mr G Bromley-Martin, c & b Hill	65	c Cranfield, b Robson	0
Mr E C Lee, c Wickham, b Gill	6	c Woods, b Gill	15
Mr F H Mitchell, c Woods, b Cranfield	7	b Cranfield	9
Mr H E Cunliffe, b Gill	0	c V T Hill, b Woods	0
Mr B J T Bosanquet, b Gill	0	c E Hill, b Cranfield	17
Mr R W Fox, not out	1	not out	1
Byes 10, l b 5, n b 2	17	Byes 7, l b 1, n b 3	11
Total	210	Total	126

Derbyshire defeated Hampshire, at Southampton, on May 31, by ten wickets:—

HAMSHIRE.

Mr C G Ward, b Davidson	0	c L G Wright, b Bestwick	10
Barton, c Marsden, b Hancock	0	c Sugg, b Hancock	22
Mr A J L Hill, b Davidson	23	b Chatterton	16
Webb, l b w, b Storer	38	c Marsden, b Davidson	58
Mr W Andrew, run out	0	b Chatterton	1
Mr D A Steele, run out	30	c Sugg, b Chatterton	62
Mr C Heseltine, c and b Davidson	24	c Evershed, b Bagshaw	0
Mr C Robson, run out	0	c Chatterton, b Davidson	6
Mr R A Bennett not out	16	c Storer, b Chatterton	0
Baldwin, b Davidson	4	c Sugg, b Davidson	31
Light, st Storer, b Bagshaw	5	not out	0
No ball	1	Byes 2, l b 8	10
Total	141	Total	216

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr L G Wright, c Hill, b Baldwin	9	Mr G A Marsden, c Bennet, b Heseltine	4
Mr S H Evershed, b Baldwin	4	J Wright not out	33
Bagshaw, b Baldwin	19	Hancock, b Steele	2
Chatterton, b Steele	93	Bestwick, c Steele, b Heseltine	0
Storer, c Bennett, b Hill	104	Byes 11, l b, 1	12
Davidson, c Robson, b Andrew	19	Total	324
W Sugg, c Heseltine, b Andrew	5		

Second Innings—Mr L G Wright not out 18, Mr S H Evershed not out, 16—total (no wicket), 34.

—The match between Sussex v. Gloucestershire at Brighton had, on June 1, to be abandoned as a draw:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, c Cox, b Bland	36	Board, c Butt, b Parris	13
Mr W Troup, b Bland	12	Hale, b Bland	4
Mr G H Sewell, c Parris, b Bland	23	Mr W S A Brown, l b w, b Bland	1
Mr C L Townsend, c Butt, b Bland	63	Mr H S Goodwin, c Bland, b Parris	5
Wrathall, c Bland, b Cox	26	Roberts, not out	6
Mr G L Jessop, c Butt, b Bland	36	Leg-bye	3
		Total	228

Second Innings—Dr. W. G. Grace, not out 37, Mr. W. Troup, c Brann, b Bland, 0, Mr. C. O. H. Sewell, b Parris, 49, Mr. C. L. Townsend, c and b Bland, 4, Mr. G. L. Jessop, run out, 37, Board, c Bland, 14, byes, 2, l-b, 2 total (four wickets), 145.

SUSSEX.

Mr G Bran, b Jessop	30	Parris, c and b Roberts	37
Marlow, c Brown, b Townsend	25	Cox, l b w, b Townsend	61
Mr W L Murdoch, run out	19	Butt, not out	19
Vine, l b w, b Grace	17	Tate, b Townsend	0
Mr W Newnham, c Townsend, b brown	11	Bland, c Jessop, b Townsend	2
Killick, c Grace, b Townsend	11	Byes 23, l b 1	24
		Total	206

At Leeds, on June 1, rain prevented any decision in the match Yorkshire v Warwickshire:—

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr H W Bainbridge, b Rhodes	21	c Moorhouse, b Haigh	0
Walter Quaife, c Hirst, b Rhodes	9	b Hirst	17
Diver, b Hirst	10	b Haigh	25
William Quaife, l b w, b Rhodes	28		
Lilley, l b w, b Haigh	64	b Haigh	0
Mr A C S Glover, c Wainwright, b Rhodes	3	b Haigh	8
Devey, b Wainwright	30	not out	0
Santall, c and b Haigh	4		
Forester, b Rhodes	0		
Whitehead, c Brown, b Wainwright	16		
Lord, not out	10		
Byes 15, l b 7, w 2, n b 1	25		
Total	218	Total five wickets, declared	50

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, run out	31	Mr F W Milligan, c Wm Quaife, b Whitehead	2
Tunnicliffe, b Santall	20	Moorhouse, c Forcester, b Santall	16
Lenton, c Lilley, b Santall	1	Rhodes, c Forcester, b Santall	16
Denton, c Lilly, b Santall	8	Lord Hawke, not out	19
Wainwright, c Lilley, b Santall	6	Haigh, c Forester, b Lord	0
Hirst, c Glover, b Lord	20	Hunter, run out	1
		Total	112

Second Innings—J T Brown, not out 35, Tunnicliffe, not out 47, byes 2, l b 1 - total (no wicket) 85.

CHINA NEWS.

IT is believed that the Japanese evacuated Weihai-wei about the 21st May, and handed it over to the Chinese authorities. No official intimation has yet been received that the port has been taken over by the British authorities, although it is freely reported that the British flag was hoisted over the fortifications on 24th May. It was originally intended that the British fleet should have assembled at Wei-hai-wei on the day fixed for the ceremony of transferring the port to the British flag, but on learning that a Chinese official of inferior rank was to negotiate on behalf of the Chinese, Admiral Seymour sent down H.M.S. "Narcissus," with Captain Kirkhall as diplomatic officer.

The blockade of Manila continues. The Iloilo cable has been cut, thus severing all means of communication between there and the capital. It is said that General Aguinaldo is massing his rebel followers at Cavite, and they have exchanged a few shots with the Spanish forces. A rumour circulated later was to the effect that the rebels had disclaimed any connection with Aguinaldo, who had to seek safety on board an American cruiser. A cousin of Aguinaldo, named Baldo Mero, has been bought over by the Spaniards and promoted to the rank of General. He is stationed at San Francisco de Malebon, which place is being fortified by the Spaniards. Reinforcements of the killed and wounded on the Spanish side has come to hand. On the ships 78 were killed and 235 wounded; in the arsenal 23 were killed and 45 wounded, making a total of 381. The original reports were 400 killed and 600 wounded, but we are informed that there were little more than 1000 men in all on board the Spanish ships. H.M.S. Pique arrived this week from Iloilo and reports that the foreign community there is taking a very reassuring view of the position of affairs. A week or two before the arrival of the Pique, rebels had made an incursion and looted some cocoanuts. To punish these "insurrectos" a force of 1000 Spanish troops had been sent out into the country. There are some thirty British residents there, and about six foreigners in all, including a few ladies and children. They have no desire to leave Iloilo, not being afraid of either party, and are reported to be making a profitable stay. The Spanish gunboat Isleno is supposed to be in hiding. At Manila, the Spaniards are strengthening their defences along the shore. Field battery guns have been brought in from the landward defences, and the Spaniards are devoting their preparations chiefly to repulse any attempt to land from the American transports when they arrive.

The Russian authorities are enforcing a first-class Merchants' licence of Taels 1500 on every trader at Port Arthur and Talienwan.

A mysterious disappearance of a bluecket named McNiell took places last week from the Torpedo Depot, Kowloon. The man had gone ashore with a work party to the depot, and was shortly afterwards missed.—*China Mail* (June 4).

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Jewraj Ludha—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

101-98—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Burjorj

NOTICES.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Parramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST — A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY — The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS — Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES — Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Parramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Reg.d.)
"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

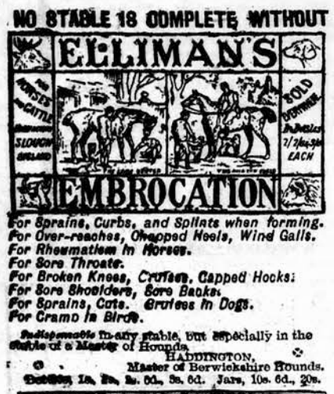
A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Cruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in every stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles 1s, 2s, 3s. 6d, 5s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the fause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

J. Liebig

Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE.
There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d.** and **11s.** each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, the two may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. J. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have been marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with CETTLE'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

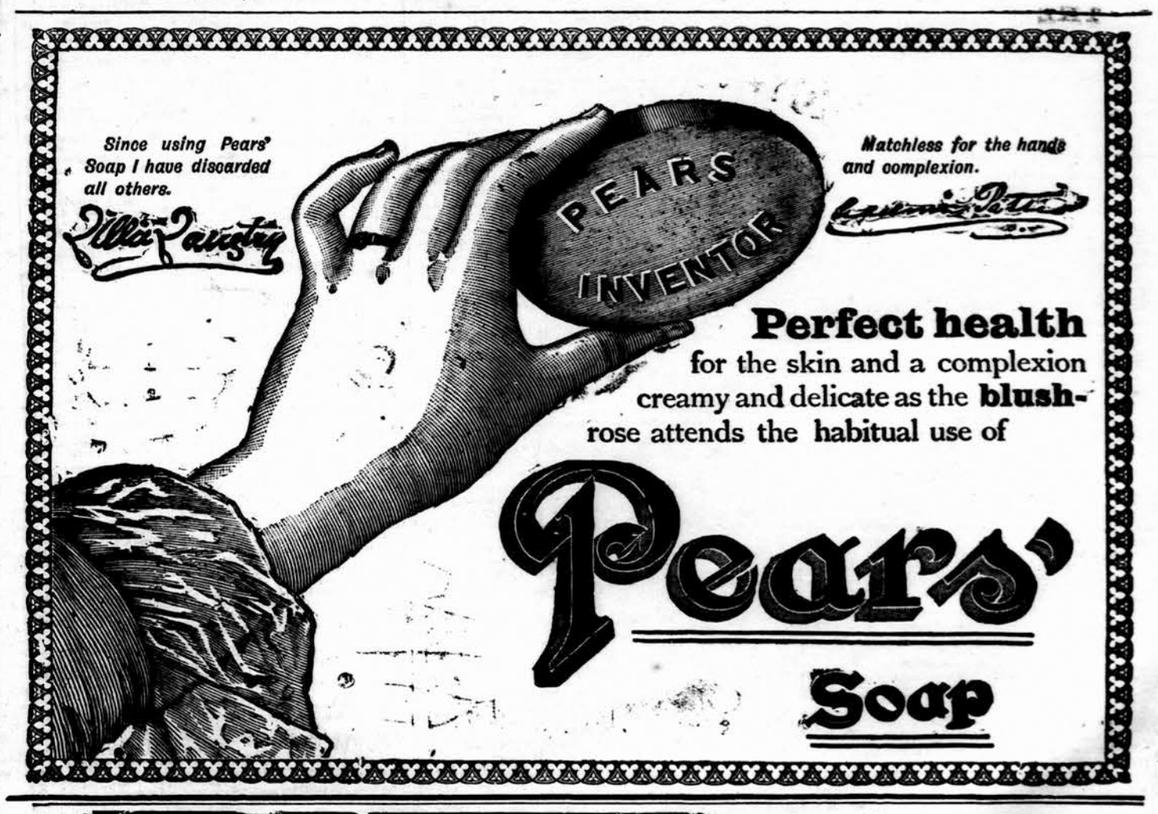
The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

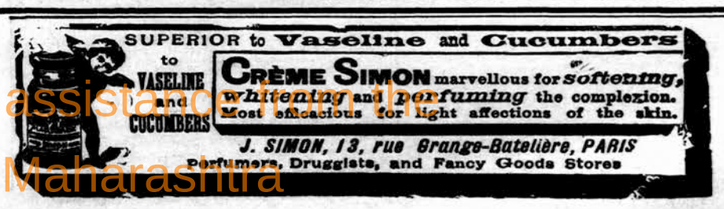
HAY'S
TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE EXTRACT
Supplies Pungency Aroma, Coloring, and Flavoring
HULL ENG
London Depot. 3 York St Walworth. S.E.
This Extract makes a High Class Ginger Ale and Ginger Beer of unsurpassed delicacy of Ginger flavour and aroma
Specially recommended for Export
WILLIAM HAY LIMITED Manufacturing Chemists HULL

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.
Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACKETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.


Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
PEARS' INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap


SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Digitized by Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HUNTLY & PALMER'S BLEND BISCUITS

OF ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

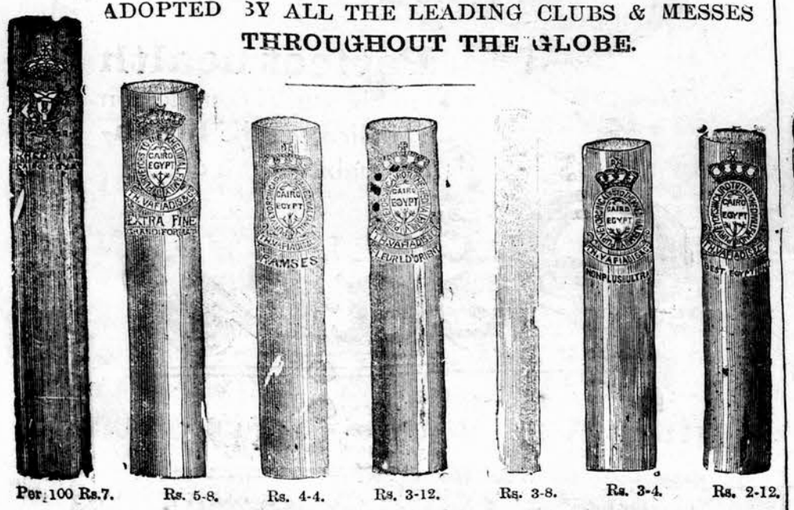
THE CAME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & COS.'

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs.7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12.

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

Oak Tray, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

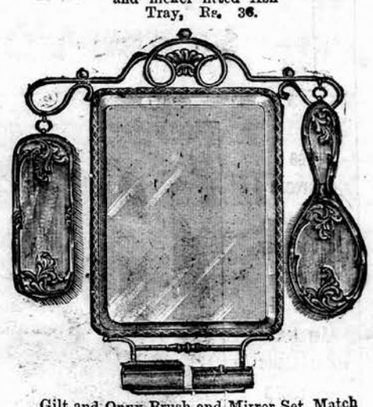
Crystal, with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.

Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

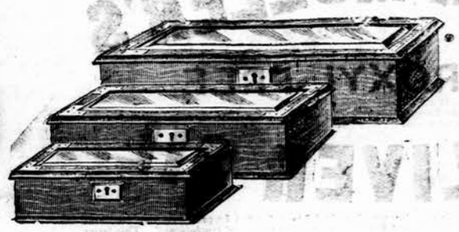
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.

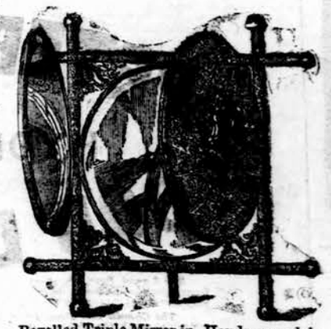
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.

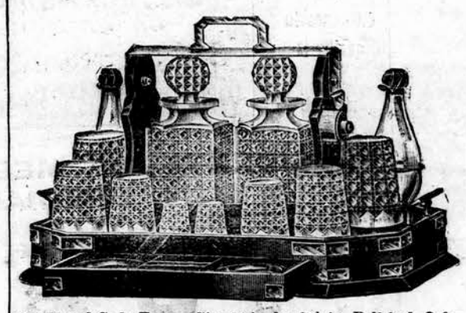


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.

Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.

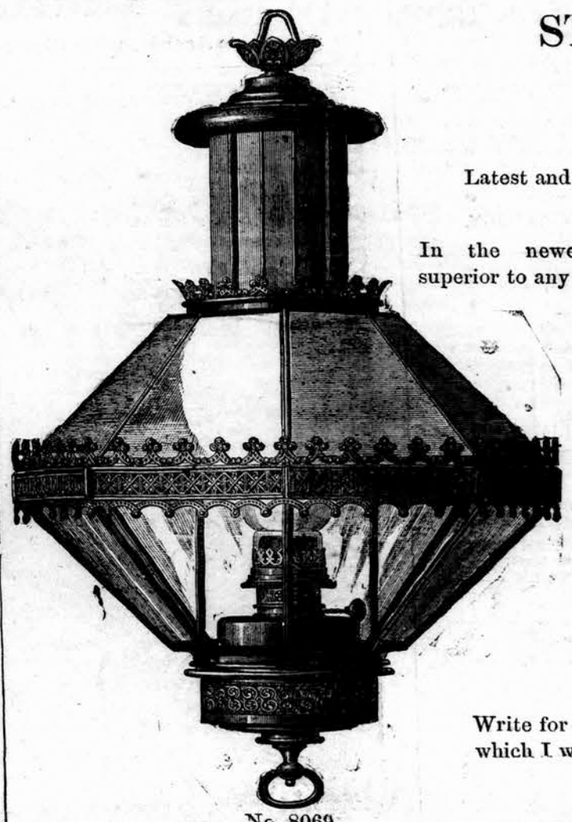


Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games, Chess, Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

LIGHT! STILL MORE LIGHT!



No. 8069

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

Latest and most Improved Stormproof and Punkahproof

HANGING LAMPS,

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable and much superior to any Lamps ever imported before.

Fitted with my Patent

CENTRAL DRAUGHT ASTRAL BURNER,

Giving a powerful white and steady Light of

105 STANDARD CANDLES.

The same Lamp can be had with Extension white lacquered Tin Shade, and also in a size smaller fitted with my Patent 20''' Astral Burner of 57 Standard Candles, or 150 American Candles.

Write for my Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List, which I will send Post-free to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

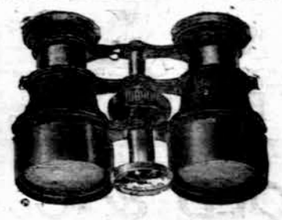
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES



Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No.379, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.